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60¢ U.S.

## 200 Soviets pulling most of the strings in Angola

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Luanda, Angola  
Soviet influence has been increasing steadily in Angola since the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) won the civil war with massive Cuban and Russian assistance early this year.

Although the Russians number only about 200, according to Western diplomatic sources, they are extending their control through the Cubans, East Germans, and Portuguese Communists.

The Russians themselves are teaching internal security methods to MPLA soldiers. The Soviet KGB is effectively in control of the Departments of Information and Security

of Angola (DISA), according to disenchanted Western leftists and Western business sources in Luanda.

Russians are living in hotels in Luanda, and, according to Western businessmen, Russians live in a compound near the presidential palace.

The Cubans number 20 to 25 thousand, according to a Western-source sympathetic to the government. East Germany has 1,000 to 2,000 technicians working in governmental ministries. Families of both the East Germans and Cuban officers play and swim on the beaches near Luanda.

Portuguese Communists — who follow a pro-Moscow line — are popping up in Angola, according to leftist sources. Soviet MIGs in Angola are being flown by former Portuguese Air Force pilots as well as by Algerian pilots, Western business sources say.

Although Angolan President Agostinho Neto's friendship with Portuguese Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal goes back to 1956, Western diplomats consider the President a moderating influence. He has a white wife, his children are mestizo (mixed race), and he favors multiracialism. If he cannot stay in power — and some diplomats view the situation as touch-and-go — the extremists or pro-Soviets will gain control.

The Soviets reportedly back Interior Minister Alves Borgea Baptista, under whose department DISA operates. Mr. Baptista, nicknamed Nito Alves, is an unattractive, black-power man whose tough racist speeches have been subsequently played down by President Neto.

\*Please turn to Page 13

## After Brezhnev

## Will Moscow's next leader be 'safe' enough?

By David K. Willis

Forces now at work beneath the glacial surface of the Soviet Union are likely to produce significant changes in the world pattern of diplomacy before long.

As Moscow enters its seventh decade of communism, the forces gather slowly and deliberately. They are often difficult for outsiders to trace. It is too soon to predict precise shapes and outlines.

But those who study the Soviet superpower closely in Washington and in other capitals increasingly believe that the leadership logjam in the Kremlin is about to break. When burly, back-slapping Leonid Brezhnev finally steps down as general secretary of the Communist Party, his immediate successor probably will be a "safe" compromise choice by a 16-man Politburo determined both to present the image of an orderly succession — and to avoid any possibility of letting any one of its members accumulate too much power; the memory of Joseph Stalin is still much too vivid to allow that.

Perhaps the "safe" choice — perhaps Andrei Kirilenko, the party man who now runs industry, or even Viktor Grishin, the Moscow party chief — is expected to be followed by the emergence of a younger man, such as Fyodor Kulakov, now in charge of agriculture.

The new man, whoever he may be, will represent a new generation — one governed less by the memories of Stalin's purges and of Russia on its knees before Germany early in World War II and more by the knowledge that the Soviet Union has achieved a rough equality with Washington in military strength, and a world role of acknowledged weight and influence.

Still unclear is how this new generation, already rising to the top positions in lower party ranks and in the government ministries, will translate these attitudes into policy toward the United States. Its comparative youth could make it more conservative and alive to the need to control nuclear arms and make safe gains already achieved. Or it could lead to a new spate of jingoism and a greater willingness to take risks abroad, especially in regions like the Mideast and southern Africa.

However, the new Soviet leadership will inherit a nation being changed by other forces as well.

While the Communist Party itself remains firmly in control of the Soviet Union (and of the military), it faces a set of new challenges. The local party committees, all the way down

\*Please turn to Page 12



President Ford and Queen Elizabeth at White House

Behind the formality — a nation's warm welcome

AP photo

## Berlinguer: Italy's rising red star

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

East Berlin

A slightly built figure in a rumpled blue summer suit. Unnoted in a small group in the East Berlin lobby, except by those knowing him. Head down, hands held low before him, thinking, or listening attentively to what someone is saying.

## Profile

He is Enrico Berlinguer, Italy's top Communist, pilot of the party in recent election gains — and one of the three focal points of attention at the European Communist Party summit two weeks ago.

The other two were, predictably, Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito (who challenged Stalin on the very issues the Kremlin now concedes valid for the Communist world as a whole).

But it was the youthful-looking Mr. Berlinguer who was the biggest star — the man to whom the old-time bloc leaders listened glumly, while the "independents" relished his every word.

Undoubtedly Mr. Berlinguer has become the most significant Communist outside Moscow. What he and his party, under his guidance, do in the next decade will be profoundly important, not merely for Italy or the Communist movement, but for Europe and the non-Communist world at large.

From first sight, he unfolds as what he is — modest, unassuming, even more so when observed among the conformist, uncharismatic East Europeans and the general run of today's Communist leaders. They still count few such exceptions.

Perhaps it is because he has no proletarian chip on his shoulder. He comes from a Sardinian noble family, which once owned much of the island. He has a summer villa there now.

\*Please turn to Page 12



Enrico Berlinguer

By Sven Simon

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



# Europe

## NATO — 'more important now'

Southern forces chief says no single Western nation could withstand Warsaw Pact power

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Atlantic Alliance is more important to the Western world than it was in the past, says Vice-Adm. Stansfield Turner, commander in chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.

"Several trends and events" make this so, Admiral Turner said in an interview at his headquarters here. "One is the growth of Warsaw Pact forces, especially Soviet strength. This has been accompanied by a general reduction of strength in the various NATO countries. There is no possibility that any one of them could stand up to the threat on its own."

Admiral Turner, who served in Washington and in many sea assignments before assuming command of Afsouth, NATO's southern division, in August, 1975, insists that the growing Soviet strength means that "a united defense is more important than ever, not only in the event of actual hostilities, but against pressures from a superior military position."

In spite of NATO's constant problems over its members' diverse military equipment, "all trends," he finds, "run in favor of standardization. Defense of military frontiers has always been integrated. Why advance in politics and move backward in a military sense?"

In recent years, Admiral Turner recalled, NATO has been "putting more and more emphasis on social and economic issues. This is fine; we should do just this. But we have been able to make this shift only because we are militarily strong. And unless we do stay that way, we'll find ourselves back in the situation we were in during the 1950s."

Admiral Turner, who reports to Gen. Alex-

ander Itag, supreme allied commander in Europe, exercises jurisdiction over British, Italian, Turkish, and Greek units, at least on paper. Greece withdrew from many NATO military activities in 1974 in protest over what it regarded as United States responsibility for Turkey's military intervention in Cyprus.

A U.S. general at Izmir, Turkey, is theoretically responsible under Afsouth for land defense of both Greece and Turkey. But Turkey's main striking forces, including a newly organized army group facing Greece's Aegean islands, are under national Turkish control.

An Italian admiral here is responsible for defense of sea lanes between Gibraltar and the Black Sea, while an Italian general at Verona, Italy, has NATO responsibility under Afsouth for defending the Italian land frontier. Allied air forces, Southern Europe, in Vicenza, Italy, and Izmir also are under Admiral Turner's overall command.

Admiral Turner points out: "Few people in the U.S. realize that the cost of running NATO is a shifting burden. The Federal Republic of Germany now contributes more than we do — 24.9 percent as opposed to 23.5 percent for the U.S. The attitude in Washington about NATO is good, and that in Europe is better than many people in Washington now realize."

Admiral Turner had no comment on possible consequences for NATO of any Communist gains arising out of the Italian elections of June 20 and 21. He stressed that Italy, like other NATO members, is responsible for security clearance of its own NATO personnel. He mentioned that Italy's latest coalition government, like other NATO governments, such as Denmark, had passed "promotional laws" improving the armed forces, including a 10-year Italian naval development program.



Admiral Turner stresses united defense

"The British and Italians have their economic problems, and these are difficult," he said. "The Greeks and Turks, despite their political problems, are actually keeping up their NATO defenses remarkably well."

Other NATO analysts add that the Soviet threat tends to outflank NATO in southern seas flanking Africa.

# Canada

## Trudeau Cabinet shaken again

By Don Sellar  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

For the third time in the last 10 months, a member of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's troubled Cabinet has resigned under mysterious circumstances.

The latest to depart is the mercurial one-time Quebec labor leader, Jean Marchand, one of Mr. Trudeau's closest friends and advisers.

An angered Mr. Marchand abruptly quit in protest against the government's agreement with striking pilots and air-traffic controllers.

He viewed the agreement establishing a three-member commission to examine the safety of bilingual air-traffic control procedures in Quebec as a government retreat on bilingualism.

(As part of the deal, the government accepted the pilots' demand that a "free" vote of Parliament take place on the commission's report. Such a vote would free members of party obligations, potentially undermining the official stand by all four House of Commons parties in favor of bilingualism.)

### Reason raised question

The Marchand resignation in a sense was no surprise, although the stated reason raised eyebrows among many observers used to his aggressive, never-say-die style.

The veteran politician, who conducted Mr. Trudeau's election campaign in Quebec through three successful battles, has been in questionable health for some time and was expected to retire from the Cabinet in the next shuffle of ministers.

Mr. Marchand embarrassed the government when he was convicted of leaving the scene of a car accident last year, but even that did not lose him the Prime Minister's friendship and respect.

Within two days of Mr. Marchand's announcement that he would sit as a Liberal back-bencher, there was widespread speculation — none of it substantiated — that he was involved in a scandal of his own.

### Letter to Trudeau

Ed Broadbent, leader of the small Socialist contingent in the House of Commons, said he sent a confidential letter to Prime Minister Trudeau about Mr. Marchand's activities in the Transport Ministry.

In a televised interview July 2 Mr. Marchand said the Prime Minister had told him the letter dealt with reports that he had received money in connection with a harbor dredging scandal while transport minister.

But the former Cabinet minister described the allegations as "simply not true." Joking with reporters, he said: "If someone gave me \$25,000, I want to know who."

Whatever the cause of the Marchand resignation, the departure adds to Prime Minister Trudeau's problems. His slippage in the popularity polls, the national controversy over bilingualism, and numerous scandals big and small are taking their toll on the government.

Mr. Trudeau lost former Finance Minister John Turner, likely successor as prime minister, in one internal dispute last September. In midwinter he was forced to accept the resignation of former Consumer Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet, who was accused of arranging an approach to a Quebec judge in a contempt case.

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### History, regulations and objectives:

One prominent feature of Saudi Arabia's industrial policy is the persistent desire to diversify the national sources of income. In quest of that the government on November 30th, 1962, decided to establish the GENERAL PETROLEUM & MINERAL ORGANIZATION (PETROMIN). The new organization is to participate in the various industrial and commercial fields of activity related to oil, gas, and minerals with the intention of development and betterment of derivatives and secondary down-stream activities.

PETROMIN, accordingly, undertakes the following:

1. Execution and administration of public oil and mineral projects.

2. Import of the country's mineral requirements directly or indirectly.

3. Carrying out, by its own staff or through others, of studies and researches related to oil and minerals.

4. Carrying out, by its own staff or through others, all activities having to do with the exploration, production, refining, purchasing, selling, transportation, distribution and marketing of oil and mineral substances inside and outside the Kingdom.

5. Cooperation with private companies and bodies which practice oil and mineral activities similar to its own, in order to facilitate their reconnaissance, exploration and exploitation efforts as well as distribution and marketing.

6. Establishment of subsidiaries inside and outside the Kingdom for the purpose of practicing activities within the frame of the oil and mineral industries and their derivatives as well as related trading, transportation, sales, distribution and marketing practices.

PETROMIN may have an interest in/or participate one way or the other with, companies or bodies practicing activities similar to PETROMIN's, or companies and bodies which might be of help to PETROMIN in realizing its objectives, either inside or outside Saudi Arabia. Furthermore, PETROMIN may buy in such companies and bodies or merge with them in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations.

7. Investment of its money in financial bonds related to objectives similar to its own.

PETROMIN is controlled and oriented by a board of directors consisting of seven high — ranking government employees in addition to two other members chosen from Saudi financial and business private sector figures with oil and mineral background and involvement.

### Following are the constituents of PETROMIN's budget:

- Allocations from the Government Public Fund.
- Borrowings made available by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA).
- Various transferable and non-transferable assets falling within its jurisdiction.
- Loans PETROMIN commit.
- Returns realized by practicing commercial and industrial activities falling within its jurisdiction.

The above gives a good idea of the magnitude of attention the government of Saudi Arabia is devoting to the realization of the general objective of PETROMIN, namely the diversification of the sources of income in order to avoid the political and economic drawbacks which the dependence upon

oil as practically the only source of income might bring to Saudi Arabia. Categorically, therefore, PETROMIN is entrusted with an extremely important task of leading the battle for investment and recruitment of necessary capital for the industrialization and investment operations.

In the light of its authorized jurisdictions, PETROMIN endeavors earnestly to establish and develop as many as possible of feasible projects pertinent to the two fundamental indigenous natural resources, namely oil and minerals. Ever since its inauguration, PETROMIN had always had such a growing interest in oil and related affairs that it was charged with the responsibility of marketing the share of the government, as a result of the Participation Agreement, in the capital of the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) as of January, 1973, over and above its incipient task of refining and industrialization of oil.

Despite the comparatively young age of PETROMIN, it was able and self-confident enough to carry some of its activities beyond the border lines of Saudi Arabia and in some cases into the wilderness of Africa: PETROMIN, for instance, is an equity partner in the "SUMED" pipeline (a pipeline connecting the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean) and one of the prospective founders of the "Guinea" — Arab bauxite venture among several Arab States and the Republic of Guinea.

An outstanding example of PETROMIN's anticipated home achievements is two trans-penninsula pipelines through which crude oil and natural gas would flow across from the oil fields in the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia to the Western province (Red Sea Coast) where a huge industrialization scheme is underway integrally within the overall national Five-Year Plan.

Some of PETROMIN's achievements and complementary efforts, even though far from its original identity as a national oil and mineral organization, have been contributing appreciably to the ground work and foundation of the country's economic and industrial structure. One good example is PETROMIN's training programs inside and outside Saudi Arabia. The desire by the concerned to expand and emphasize these programs had been so keen that an in-house department within PETROMIN headquarters were especially manned for the execution and supervision of training programs tailored for Saudi nationals at home and abroad, while each of PETROMIN's subsidiaries has more or less the same arrangement.

### Below is a list of PETROMIN's current subsidiaries:

- Jeddah Oil Refinery Company,
- Riyadh Refinery,
- Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company (SAFCO),
- Arabian Drilling Company (ADC),
- Arabian Geophysical & Survey Company (ARGAS),
- Marine Petroleum Construction Company (MARINCO),
- Lubricating Oil Company (PETROLUBE),
- Sulfuric Acid Plant (PETROCID),
- Jeddah Steel Rolling Mill (SULB),
- PETROMIN MARKETING (PETMARK),
- PETROMIN SERVICES (PETROSERVICE),
- PETROMIN Oil & Minerals Tankers Company (PETROSHIP),
- PETROMIN LUBE OILS REFINERY CO. (LUBEREF).

## Rhodesian sanctions violation

## Lonrho inquiry brings a royal resignation

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The business career of a royal relative has been terminated abruptly and arguments about the "unacceptable face of capitalism" revived by publication of a long-awaited government report on the giant trading firm Lonrho.

It was three years ago that the Department of Trade initiated an inquiry by government in-

spectors into Lonrho following the celebrated outburst by Edward Heath, then Prime Minister, that the company showed an "unpleasant face of capitalism."

The report of the inquiry, running to 660 pages, has been published. It has renewed controversy about Lonrho and sparked a new controversy over the fairness of some of its charges. It has, at least for the time being, ended the business career of Angus Ogilvy, husband of Princess Alexandra, who is first cousin of the Queen.

The report accuses Lonrho of breaking British economic sanctions against Rhodesia. (The original name of the company was London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company.) It was a relatively small company until Roland Rowland took over executive control in 1961. Since then it has become a multinational conglomerate, owned 22 percent by Kuwaiti interests, employing more than 100,000 persons in 600 companies in Britain and abroad, and having annual sales of £1 billion — \$1.8 billion.

The report specifically criticizes the chief executive, Mr. Rowland; the present chairman, Lord Duncan-Sandys; and Mr. Ogilvy, a director until he resigned in 1973. Mr. Ogilvy was largely responsible for finding Mr. Rowland, then in Rhodesia, and putting him in charge of Lonrho.

Of the swashbuckling, dynamic Mr. Rowland, the report says "Lonrho as it is today is very largely Mr. Rowland's creation. He is a man who has vision, negotiating ability, determination, and personality in unusual measure coupled with unbounded energy."

His achievements will be all the greater if he will allow his enthusiasms to operate within the ordinary processes of company management.

The report accuses Mr. Rowland of in-

wheeling and dealing with various African leaders and getting the company to provide him and his fellow directors with expensive housing and other privileges.

The report accuses Lord Duncan-Sandys, the Conservative politician and former son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill, of "lack of frankness" in not disclosing to shareholders the £130,000 (\$234,000) payment he received on exchanging a consultancy with Lonrho for the chairmanship of the board in 1972.

Of Mr. Ogilvy, the report says he was "negligent in fulfilling his duties as a director of Lonrho to an extent that merits severe criticism." It said that "Mr. Rowland is a strong character and that Mr. Ogilvy is not."

It says that Mr. Ogilvy must have been aware that Lonrho was investing in a Rhodesian copper mine in defiance of sanctions. He considered resigning as a director of Lonrho 10 times from 1963 on but did not act until 1973.

In a sharply worded reply, Mr. Ogilvy rebutted the report's charges. He said he had no means of legal redress (the report is privileged and cannot be legally challenged) and had been placed "in an impossible position." He was therefore resigning all his various directorships. "I feel that this is the only honorable thing to do," he said.

The report provides fuel for the Labour Party's left wing and divides the Conservatives, some of whom agree with Mr. Heath that Lonrho shows the "unacceptable face" of capitalism, while others maintain Mr. Rowland shows the virtues of free enterprise and has earned much foreign exchange for Britain.

Mr. Ogilvy's position is viewed with sympathy. It is generally accepted that he was under no obligation to retire from business, since there are no legal charges against him, and the report reflects no more than the views, however well informed, of the inspectors who prepared it. His resignation was motivated, it seems clear, solely by his position as a member of the Royal Family.

## Soviet youths found turning to religion

By the Associated Press

Brussels — Many Soviet youths are turning to religion despite repression of religious activity, according to a report on Soviet religious restrictions drafted by the Rev. Michel Bourdeaux of Britain.

The Rev. Mr. Bourdeaux, director of Keston College, England, a center for the study of religion and communism, presented the report at a news conference here. He said that in spite of forcible indoctrination with Marxist theories, the number of Soviet young people openly proclaiming their faith in various religions has increased significantly.

He suggested that Marxist indoctrination from the early school years was responsible for the phenomenon.

"You cannot keep young people in a straitjacket," he said. "There is always an element of rebellion in young people regardless of the system they live in."

The report was published through the Belgium-based International Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the Soviet Union.



# United States

## Supreme Court judges differ, but death penalty stands

By C. Robert Zelnick  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The practical effect of the U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty, at least in cases involving premeditated murder, will be to leave things essentially as they have been prior to the court's 1972 (Furman v. Georgia) ruling, note legal scholars.

In Furman, a majority of justices held that capital punishment as then applied violated the Eighth Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment.

Reduced to basics, the court's decision (Gregg v. Georgia) requires only the formalization of procedures in which judges or juries may consider both the character of the accused and the nature of his crime before passing sentence, a practice universally in evidence before Furman though not set forth with particularity in state criminal codes.

Now, as before Furman, the national ethic supports imposition of the death penalty in murder cases involving incorrigibles or those

who have committed particularly heinous crimes.

Prosecutors, judges, juries, appellate courts, and governors continue to enjoy broad discretion in the sentencing area. Death row populations, reflecting the incidence of serious crime, continue to include disproportionate numbers of blacks, poor people, and the young.

If the Furman ruling thus produced little of any lasting consequence, it came within a

### Analysis

single vote of producing a goodly quotient of constitutional mischief.

In companion cases to Gregg, the court July 2 struck down laws in Louisiana and North Carolina which made the death penalty mandatory for certain types of crimes. Similar laws in 23 other jurisdictions with a combined death row population exceeding 300 also presumably are invalid.

The vote on mandatory death sentences was 5 to 4. Had there been no Furman decision such laws would not have been on the books.

The court in 1972 confronted evidence demonstrating a declining occurrence of executions in the United States: an average of 167 per year during the 1930s, 128 per year during the 1940s, 72 per year during the 1950s, and 48 during the period 1960-62.

Fewer crimes were punishable by death. Increasingly mandatory sentences had given way to greater discretion for judges and juries. Executive clemency was invoked to spare perhaps 15 percent of all defendants condemned by the courts.

But the very compassion of the states led concurring Justices William O. Douglas, Potter Stewart, and Byron R. White to the conclusion that the frequency of cases in which the death penalty was not imposed and rendered constitutionally infirm the cases in which it was.

Justice Stewart found the penalty "wantonly and freakishly applied." Justice White could find "no meaningful way of distinguishing between the few situations in which it is imposed from the many in which it is not."

The principle misjudgment of the three, however, was more political than legal. Permeating their opinions was that time has

proven an unwarranted assumption that the penalty was regarded as dispensable by many jurisdictions.

Applied so rarely, Justice White concluded it had lost its deterrent or retributive value. For all practical purposes it had about "run its course." Since it was nowhere mandatory, the court could hold it unconstitutional without thwarting legislative will since "legislative will is not frustrated if the penalty is never imposed."

Together with Associate Justices William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall — who find the penalty inherently repugnant to the Eighth Amendment — Justices Douglas, Stewart, and White prevailed in Furman.

This left states wishing to enact capital punishment laws with alternative approaches. Either the death penalty could be made mandatory for specified crimes — removing "was onness" and "freakishness" at the expense of discretion and mercy — or the present-day considerations regarding the accused and his crime could be formalized by law.

Of the 36 jurisdictions — including the federal government — enacting capital punishment laws subsequent to Furman 25 opted for the mandatory approach believing that it more directly the objections of the three concurring justices to pre-Furman procedures.

In considering the new statutes, Justices Brennan and Marshall were unable to convey any of their colleagues to their view of the Eighth Amendment. The amendment has the past been held to bar "the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain" and punishment "grossly out of proportion to the severity of the crime," standards not held to invalidate the death penalty. Beyond that, in the words of the late Chief Justice Earl Warren, the amendment "must draw its meaning from the evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society."

With 36 jurisdictions having given fresh evidence that capital punishment does not violate their "evolving standards of decency," the most rudimentary notions of self-restraint cautioned the court against holding otherwise. Lawyers and penologists may disagree on the preventative, deterrent, and retributive value of the death penalty, but the national consensus seems clearly that while the debate over its effectiveness ensues, the risks ought to be borne by convicted killers rather than the potential victims.

As regards mandatory death sentences, Justice White, true to his Furman logic, found the likelihood of more executions to be a constitutional blessing since "it can no longer be said that the penalty is being imposed only and freakishly or so infrequently that it loses its usefulness as a sentencing device."

In this view, Justice White was joined by two of the four Furman dissenters, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist. A third, Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who had warned his Furman dissent that the majority would hasten the passage of mandatory death laws of an "antique mold," still found it appropriate to disturb legislative judgment on the subject.

Of the original Furman dissenters, only associate Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. now for the mandatory death penalty laws obnoxious to the Eighth Amendment.

## Congress gives electric cars a push

By Clayton Jones  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Congress is sending signals to Detroit to give electric-powered cars a closer look over the current crop of polluting, gas-guzzling models.

A \$100 million program to build 7,500 advanced electric cars has passed both houses of Capitol Hill with \$80 million in loan guarantees to boost a fledgling electric vehicle market.

Only a few thousand privately owned electric cars can be found on U.S. highways today but Ford administration officials estimate 10 million to 20 million will be built by 1990 as gasoline supplies shrink.

The new five-year program, to be run by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), could begin by this fall after passage soon in Congress and an expected signing by President Ford.

Optimism over the electric car's future, however, is not strong among present car manufacturers. General Motors' technical director James C. Holzwarth says building more electric vehicles is a waste of resources.

"... government subsidies for private individuals to encourage use of electric vehicles and government requirements that they be used by the Postal Service and General Services Administration hardly demonstrates that they are desirable, salable products on their own merits," he said.

The Postal Service now has 381 electric vehicles for its stop-and-go work with 6,000 more to arrive soon and the possibility of switching 50,000 out of its 120,000-vehicle fleet to electric motors.

Half-a-million off-the-road electric trucks are now used by U.S. industry, and the number



Electric van gets a power charge

By Scott Harrison

### Signals to Detroit: give electric vehicles a closer look

of electric golf carts increases 25,000 a year. But a need for high-accelerating speeds and for an ability to go long distances has not been matched by present lead-acid batteries which power most electric cars. Sebring-Vanguard, the largest U.S. electric car manufacturer, sells a small two-seater through 100 dealers with a top speed of 38 miles-per-hour and a range of 50 miles before recharging.

Breakthroughs in battery technology are

sought by government and private electric car developers. The \$100 million ERDA program would pay manufacturers to build the latest in electric car technology — backing them with loan guarantees to spur market interest.

"We are faced with a sort of 'chicken-and-egg' proposition," says Rep. Mike McCormack (D) of Washington, commenting on whether market interest or a technological breakthrough comes first.

## Rich nations warn the poorer — 'we can't feed everyone

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Ames, Iowa  
Most of the additional food needed to head off large-scale starvation in the future will have to come from poor nations, not the United States and other wealthy countries.

So says John A. Hannah, executive director of the World Food Council in Rome.

The few wealthy nations with extra food for export, he says, cannot grow enough to keep up with the rapidly rising demands from poorer countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

But he and many other international food specialists who spoke at the World Food Council

conference here agree that poor countries can grow much more with the help of more money and ideas from wealthier nations.

There is less agreement, however, on whether food production in poor countries can be increased fast enough to stay ahead of demands of growing populations. If not, some experts predict, widespread starvation and increased malnutrition are likely to hit some areas in the next 10 to 25 years.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that close to 500 million persons already are suffering from malnutrition.

World food production must be doubled in the next 25 to 50 years to stay ahead of increasing populations, says Sylvan H. Wittwer,

as assistant dean of agriculture at Michigan State University.

Most world food projections show that poor nations will need to import two to three times more grains in 1985 than today, says Mr. Hannah.

"People in the United States do not know what starvation or hunger is," Mr. Hannah said here. To know, "you have to see it, feel it," he added.

Though some specialists argue the United States and other wealthy nations should consume less in order to share more, few predict this is likely to happen.

"I have no illusions that the rich of the earth — whether in the developed or the developing countries — would substantially and deliber-

ately alter their life-style so that the lower percent might have a better lot in life," said T. Castillo of the University of the Philippines told delegates here.

Among improved farming techniques, poor nations that were discussed at the conference are:

- Greater use of rivers for irrigation to grow larger, more frequent crops.

- Using more of the 70 to 85 percent of tidally farmable land in Africa and Latin America now farmed.

- Cutting down the annual loss of about 10 percent of the world food supply to pests, use of better storage, more careful cleaning seed, and development of more crop varieties resistant to local pests.

# Middle East

## Right-winger Bashir Gemayel tells of war's complexities

## Lebanon militia head: 'We must find our identity'

By William Blakemore  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

"Our independence was a gift. We did not fight for it. We are paying for it now."

Youthful Bashir Gemayel, military leader of the largest and best organized right-wing militia, summed up the complexities of Lebanon's war in these words in May, not long before the Syrians started their second, and more conclusive, military push into this country.

"We must find our identity. We must find our personality. We must know the kind of country this is going to be. Will it be a unified country? A cantonal confederation?"

Daily meetings had been taking place in May between an envoy of Mr. Gemayel's party and Palestinian and leftist leaders. Shortly before the Syrian push started, the socialist leader of Lebanon's National (leftist) Alliance, Kamal Jumblatt, responded positively and publicly to declarations made by the young Mr. Gemayel.

"We were inches away from a settlement," Mr. Gemayel was quoted as saying soon after the Syrian Army had begun its push out of the Bekaa valley in June and, in the process, clashed directly with Palestinian fighters and defied the military and political positions of the Lebanese Left in the first stages of what has become a slow on-again off-again war of attrition — chiefly against the Palestinian movement.

### Camps attacked

It is now axiomatic in Palestinian and leftist declarations that the Syrians and the right wing are acting in concert. On the same day that some Syrian troops began ostensibly withdrawing from Beirut as part of an inconclusive cease-fire be-

tween the Syrians and Palestinians arranged by the Libyan Prime Minister, right-wing forces under Christian ex-President Camille Chamoun launched a massive attack against the two armed Palestinian refugee camps remaining inside what have become the defined borders of right-wing Lebanon.

During the first week of the assault on the camps, Mr. Gemayel's Phalangist militia was reported not participating in the battle. Mr. Chamoun had been the more outspoken about Palestinian responsibility for this war, and the more hated by the Palestinians.

"There is not civil war. It is wrong to talk of this as a civil war. It is a war between the Lebanese and the Palestinians," Mr. Chamoun told this reporter on the eve of his assault on the two camps.

To say "without the Palestinians, the whole thing wouldn't have happened" has been throughout this war the single most common simple explanation for this complex war uttered by observers and participants alike. The logic of the observation usually tends to obscure the fact that there are other factors as well without which "the whole thing wouldn't have happened."

### War's beginning

In May, Bashir Gemayel spoke of the complexities which led to the war.

"The Palestinian presence here was the most emotional problem," he said, "because they were armed. But the social differentiations, the problems of government . . . the political regime is not working so well as it did in the beginning. . . . We don't want to have a stupid and negative neutrality. We have been suffering from the lack of a foreign policy. . . . The Palestinian problem was a catalyst."

Mr. Gemayel also spoke in his public declarations in May of the failure of the older generation's leadership — the "tradi-

tional politicians" as they are referred to here — who are largely the same people now as they were when Lebanon was given its independence in 1943 by the French at a time when most were preoccupied with the world war.

But during the second week of the right-wing assault on the two armed Palestinian camps, Mr. Gemayel's Phalangist militia did openly join Mr. Chamoun's militia in the attack. Few foreign observers doubt some kind of cooperation between the right-wing Christians and Syria, and Mr. Gemayel's amoralizing and public observations of May are now obscured in the smoke of the Tel Zaatar camp.

There are still Palestinians, leftists, and foreign observers who believe Mr. Gemayel meant what he said, that his words were not time-buying rhetoric aimed at disarming the opposition. These tend to describe the late Phalangist participation in the battle for the camps as "opportunistic."

Will the true Lebanese identity be discovered in the course of this war, after the Palestinian problem is solved, or dispersed, or accepted and lived with? Mr. Gemayel said in May that it had to be lived with, and the defeat of the Tel Zaatar camp would not necessarily alter that requirement. On July 4 the papers here headlined the statement of the Palestinians' military commander Abu Iyad, saying that "if Tel Zaatar is occupied, we will erase the word 'cease-fire' from our dictionary."

Will the religious and intercommunal hatreds which have blossomed so vulgarly in the course of this war be a final exposure and lesson to the survivors that will lead directly to the remaking of a single nation out of the acknowledged and profound differences of its people — virtually all of whom are, in true Lebanese style, either refugees or the descendants of refugees?

It is not yet clear whether this war will be one which achieves genuine geographical independence for the mountains of the Levant — roughly within the same borders of the current Lebanon, or whether it will fracture into a war of religiously identified animosities, ending perhaps in the alteration of a number of borders in the region.

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# Africa

Sudan to U.S.

'It's not your money we want, it's your technology'



Nimeiry — coup attempt crushed

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sudanese President Nimeiry's crushing of the attempt to overthrow him on his return from the United States and France keeps at the helm a man who is committed to:

1. Developing with the U.S. a closer economic association than his country has had at any time since it became independent 20 years ago.

2. A moderate approach to settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and public support of the steps taken in that direction by President Sadat of Egypt.

General Nimeiry had spent nearly three weeks in the United States. At the beginning of his visit he was briefly in Washington and conferred with President Ford in the White House. But from there he went on to visit eight states (most of them agricultural) mainly to encourage American institutions and businesses to share their know-how with the Sudan.

In a private conversation on the eve of his departure from home, General Nimeiry told this writer that his visit to the U.S. had been a success. He was particularly pleased at the enthusiasm he had found in Tennessee and Nebraska for local involvement in developing the Sudan's agriculture.

"We have the land. We have water. We have the potential farmers," General Nimeiry said. "But we lack the communications, the equipment, the infrastructure to bring them all together productively. Of the 200 million acres of potential arable land in the Sudan, only 17 million are in use. We want to apply to our resources the experience of American agribusinesses. And that is one of the things I have

been trying to enlist while I have been in the U.S."

General Nimeiry insisted that he was not primarily in the United States to get money. ("Our oil-rich Arab friends are willing to help us with that.") His main aim was to get American expertise and know-how.

At the outset of his conversation, General Nimeiry said that after coming to power — which he did in a military coup in 1969 — he had to ensure "security and order" before he could throw the weight of his government behind the kind of development his country needed. Presumably he was referring to the civil war in the southern Sudan which he brought to an end with reconciliation in 1972, and to attempts to unseat him in 1971 (by Communists and leftists) and last September (by right-wingers). Thus there was irony in the apparent attempt to kidnap him when he flew back into Khartoum, his capital, in the early hours of July 2.

Shooting went on in Khartoum and neighboring Omdurman for 24 hours, but General Nimeiry eventually went on Omdurman radio to say the attempted revolt had been crushed. He said the Sudanese armed forces had proven they were capable of defeating "any conspiracy and traitor." He added: "We are in possession of numerous facts and information... but this is not the time for revealing them."

Information Minister Bona Malwal was quoted by Reuters as saying to the Sudan News Agency: "The Sudan faced an armed attack on Friday led by Sudanese reactionaries and supported and financed by foreign quarters and using different nationalities in an attempt to crush the achievements of the Sudanese...

Revolution... Those foreign quarters did not give any consideration to the ties and links of good neighborhood."

Mr. Malwal did not more closely identify the "foreign quarters" violating the "links of good neighborhood." But after last year's right-wing attempt to overthrow General Nimeiry, allegations were made in the Sudan that Libya had been involved. Libya has a common border with the Sudan in the latter's far northwest.

In his conversation before leaving the United States, General Nimeiry said he thought the best way to settle the civil war in Lebanon — where a Sudanese contingent is already committed to the Arab League's peace-keeping force — was to tackle it as a Lebanese problem not as part of the bigger Middle East crisis involving Israel and the Arabs. He thought all the Lebanese parties should sit down under Arab League sponsorship and work out an acceptable revised constitution. There was an urgent need to stop the fighting, he said. "The longer it went on, the greater the opportunity for those to kill who were now doing no more than seeking revenge."

Asked if a settlement in Lebanon was likely to result in the Palestinians there being reined in, General Nimeiry said it was essential the Palestinians should maintain their freedom. He thought the Palestinians had every right to doubt what lay ahead for them, particularly in view of the deep Syrian involvement in Lebanon. What he felt was essential to calm the Palestinians was an offer of something concrete in response to their demands — for example, a clear promise of a state of their own on the West Bank of the Jordan. And for this (General Nimeiry said), "it would help to go to Geneva."

## South African regime backs down — but will it again?

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the South African Government has backed down on its earlier insistence that teaching in certain subjects in African schools be in Afrikaans, the two big questions are:

1. Will blacks in South Africa see this as a victory for violent protest and be tempted to resort to further protest to secure government concessions on even more irritating and humiliating issues than compulsory Afrikaans? These include the pass laws, the separation of families under the present apartheid system, and the obligatory loss of South African citizenship of those urban Africans whose roots are in the separate "homelands."

2. Or will Mr. Vorster, awakened by last month's violent black protest at Soweto, outside Johannesburg, and other African townships, press his hitherto hard-line fellow Afrikaners to accept speedily those minimal (albeit radical) changes in the South African system needed to head off full eruption of the racial volcano of which Soweto was only a spattering?

The concession on compulsory teaching of some subjects in

Afrikaans in African township schools is in many ways a landmark. South African governments since 1948 — when the Afrikaner-dominated National Party came to power to remain there ever since — have hitherto responded to black protest, particularly violent protest, by reinforcing their hard-line racial policy, not by giving in.

Admittedly, there has been a harsher side to the official reaction to the violence in Soweto and other townships, in which 178 people were killed and over 1,000 hurt. On June 25, Justice Minister James Kruger said that 1,288 people had been arrested as a result of the riots.

The South African Government's view of the trouble at Soweto and elsewhere is that the worst violence was partly instigated by outside radical black organizations and partly inflamed by common thugs who were often drunk. Yet it is a fact that the original protesters were organized and staged by students of high-school age, who admittedly because of local conditions are sometimes well into their teens or older.

Some South Africans and many outsiders see this willingness of a new young generation of black South Africans to risk the

government's tough riot-control methods as the beginning of a new era in South African politics. Since 1959 — when then Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd decided to meet black protest at Sharpeville with gunfire in which 69 blacks were killed — African protest has tended to be muted and measured.

Prime Minister Vorster has proven a more pragmatic Afrikaner leader and prime minister than was Mr. Verwoerd and his other predecessors. At the same time, there are signs of some levels of Afrikaner thinking of a willingness to consider change in favor of Africans that was not there before. But such stirrings or questioning are still far from the great body of Mr. Vorster's Afrikaans-speaking constituency, and the Prime Minister knows he will have a tough job to carry the hard-liners with him if he tries to go too far too fast.

Yet the dilemma remains. There have already been shattering changes to black rule in neighboring Angola and Mozambique, unexpected little more than two years ago. Other changes are threatened in Rhodesia and South-West Africa. Will white South Africans see this as the warning light to prompt change at home themselves before it is too late? Or will it be a warning to dig their heels in harder than ever?

## What Angola needs now — nuts, bolts, and know-how

By Jane Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Luanda, Angola  
People in Angola still talk about the hammering.

"I had to have my hotel room changed to the other side because of the hammering," said a British businessman who still comes and goes in Luanda (waiting to see if his business will remain).

"The hammering started and got more," said a Portuguese woman. "They nailed together crates, and the crates got bigger and bigger." She was speaking of her fellow Portuguese who fled Angola before last November's independence and the civil war which brought in 15,000 or so Cuban soldiers.

When the Portuguese went, so did thousands of cars, goods in the shops, and, most important, technical expertise.

This pink-hued city with tile-roofed buildings is today sober in mood and seems perched on a point between communism and capitalism. Political slogans plastered all over the walls are being slowly chipped and scraped off. But they still live with Coca Cola, Mitsubishi, and other old signs.

The crying need in Angola now is for business to start again. And the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) seems to know this.

The four main hotels in town are hosting businessmen from Italy, from the United States, from a Japanese company looking into copper, recently a large delegation of East Germans arrived to be greeted by residents taken out to the airport to welcome them.

One Western businessman still in Luanda says he will know in two months if his company will stay or pull out of Angola. "There are Eastern Europeans in all of the ministries advising the MPLA," he said.

Also, businesses still operating in Luanda have had to allow their employees to elect "worker committees," which belong to the national workers group, UNITA, and follow MPLA ideology.

There are reliable reports that Angola is opening up a center in Rome to serve as a channel for handling imports and that imports will be government controlled.

Some Western imported goods already have been purchased by the government directly.

One of the biggest problems in the country is transportation. Hauls of cars, buses, and trucks sprinkle the roadsides around Luanda, most of them abandoned for lack of mechanical repair. This means food, which is abundant in the countryside, is becoming scarce in the capital.

Many Angolans are paying for others to wait — and shiver — in lines all night in order to buy bread, oranges, potatoes, and bananas in the morning. The only meat available appears to go to the few hotels.

There are no eggs, but frozen fish from Lobito, south of Luanda, can be seen in the markets of the city as well as in the "museques" or slum sections around Luanda. Big black pigs and a few chickens roam through the thick dust and garbage piles in the museques.

Squatters in "Asphalt City," as Luanda proper is called by the Angolans, now hang their laundry from modern apartment windows. In one new building across from the Tropico Hotel squatters light up fires each night because they have no electricity, and they throw their garbage out the windows onto the roof of a building next door.

Aware of the enormous economic problems, the government is making pleas in the news-

papers for workers to go to the countryside and help pick the ripe coffee beans which used to provide vital foreign exchange for the country.

In fact, the need for pickers is so great that businesses in Luanda have had to provide their employees with rubber-stamped documents to protect them from being rounded up and shipped out to help in the harvest, which has traditionally been picked by southern Angolans. It now is estimated that only 50 percent of the crop will be harvested.

How, and how fast, the MPLA handles its economic problems could determine the country's future for a long time to come. Currently it is difficult to tell just how far left the MPLA is going.

The state of Luanda is rather like the new "Angolan handshake." The shake-thumb grab shake seems Marxist or at least revolutionary. But, in fact, it came from the black "soul handshake" from "Imperialist" United States.

Or another example of the undercurrent of ambivalence comes from a member of the workers' committee at Cabinda Gulf who liked to be called a militant MPLA man but also said, "Yes, he would baptize his baby; when he had one, in the church."

# environment

## World population growth: what to expect

Rising pressures provide check; food may become political weapon

To help clarify some of the misconceptions about population growth and to define and explain some of the confusing terminology involved, the Monitor presents the following questions and answers from two experts writing in this field.

By Jean and George Immerwahr  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Will world population double in the next 30 years?

No. As population pressures increase, two things may happen. Either people will voluntarily depart from the cultural patterns which in the past have impelled them to have large families, or else forces will be brought to bear which will increase death rates — forces such as famine, environmental deterioration, and perhaps even major war.

To what extent is population growth responsible for international and intranational tension and strife?

This is not easy to answer, since strife and warfare have existed through history even at times when the world was sparsely populated. Still much of the tension in many trouble spots today — the Middle East, for example — would be more easily solved if there were not differences in rates of population growth which make one nation or ethnic group fear that another nation or group is going to outnumber them.

Will world population growth make food become a political weapon in the same way oil has become?

Possibly. The potential for increased food production in many Third World countries is high, but it is uncertain how much of this potential will be utilized. Some countries may become so desperate for food that they might allow themselves to become subservient to food-rich countries that seek to manipulate them politically, or they might engage in wars of desperation to get the food and living space they need.

What do young people in the Third World think about population problems?

One would think the young people would be

more concerned than anyone else, since the full effect of the population explosion will probably occur in their lifetime. However, it is among young men in developing countries that we find the most militant protest against the promotion of family planning by Western countries.

They claim Western motives are genocidal, and that these nations should give the Third World food and money, not birth-control devices. They mistakenly assume that people in the West are not doing anything to control their own birthrates. These young people are also more likely to insist on the breakdown of immigration barriers.

How is population growth affected by increased rights for women?

In those countries where women are allowed to exercise increased choice in marriage and in the number of children they will bear, the birthrates have dropped substantially. These include such countries as South Korea, Singapore, and Sri Lanka. As women in other Third World countries claim and are granted these rights, similar results will doubtless occur.

A recent newspaper headline referred to "Pakistan's galloping birthrate." What does that mean?

What the headline meant to say was that the population is rising rapidly, not the birthrate. Few if any countries today have rising birthrates, and Pakistan definitely does not.

Then what does "birthrate" mean? It means the annual number of live births per 1,000 population. There are three terms used in reference to population which are often confused: birthrate, death rate, and population-growth rate (often referred to as growth rate).

How is the population-growth rate of a country calculated?

By subtracting its death rate (annual deaths per 1,000 population) from its birthrate, and making modification for emigration or immigration if they are substantial. When the decrease in a country's death rate is more rapid than decrease in its birthrate, the result is an increasing population-growth rate. Pakistan has a birthrate of about 47 per 1,000 today and a death rate of about 17. Hence it has a population-growth rate of 30 per 1,000 or 3 percent a year. Its population is truly galloping, not its birthrate.

How is it that population is increasing in the world even though birthrates are decreasing?

Because birthrates are still higher than death rates. This is true even in most of the advanced countries. But in Third World countries the growth rate is much higher, as in the case of Pakistan. In some Third World countries, however, such as Sri Lanka, Singapore, and South Korea, the growth rates are less than 2 percent and are decreasing because birthrates are dropping faster than death rates.

To what is this drop in birthrate attributed?

To the adoption of family-planning methods, and sometimes to other factors as well. In Singapore it was accomplished through maximum support of family planning at the top levels of government. Better housing and schools are made available to those with small families, for instance.

In South Korea it has been due to the activity of mothers' clubs which have spread family-planning instruction throughout the country, and substantial help from international agencies.

The Sri Lanka Government has also invited outside aid through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other international agencies, and family planning is increasingly popular. But a prominent factor is a growing trend toward later marriages. The 1971 census

showed that only 10 percent of young women between ages 15 and 20 were married.

Will dropping of birthrates alone improve the quality of living?

No, since there are many other factors involved, one of which is the extent of distribution of wealth and income within a country. But most experts agree that without a slowdown in population growth, little development and improvement can be made for the people of poorer nations. High birthrates mean a large proportion of a country's population is children, and so much money must be spent just to provide them with food and basic care that little can go into economic growth.

Do birthrates tend to decrease automatically as countries grow more affluent?

This is a widely held theory in the Third World, and under certain conditions it might work out that way. However, cultural factors seem to influence birthrates more than economic factors do. In several of the oil-rich countries, for instance, cultural factors have kept birthrates at their traditional high levels, and the use of contraception is largely forbidden. While the feeling is that these countries can afford to maintain their high birthrates, the fact is that from the point of view of the world's needs this is unfortunate, since people in wealthy nations consume more of the world's goods than do poorer peoples.

Would unrestricted migration from the more crowded countries to the less crowded relieve population pressures?

This is another widely held belief. Migration will probably benefit those individuals who are fortunate enough to leave poor and crowded countries, but it will not solve the problems of the countries they leave. In Asia alone, there are 40 million more births than deaths every year, and it is inconceivable that any appreciable fraction of this annual increase could be transported overseas year after year.

George Immerwahr has worked in population and family-planning research for the past 10 years in Latin America, Africa, and South Asia. Jean Immerwahr has been writing on this subject since 1970. They are now living in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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## Asia

## Can Communists put Vietnam back together again?

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The North Vietnamese Communists treated the first meeting of the unified National Assembly in Hanoi as the long-fought-for and dreamed-of reunification of North and South Vietnam — at least in name.

"Our country now is one," Politburo member and Assembly chairman Truong Chinh said in his keynote speech at the opening of the Assembly. "The Vietnamese are one. After liberation [i.e. after last year's Communist victory in the South] we had two governments, one in the North and another in the South. We therefore have to merge these two governments into a single body as the first step in unifying our beloved country."

The gathering of the 492 members of the assembly in Hanoi does indeed symbolize the merging of the two parts of Vietnam, with some of those elected in the South in the April ballot coming to the northern capital for the first time ever. Truong Chinh has proclaimed Vietnam one country. Now it is the Assembly's job to introduce the legislative and administrative machinery to make it so.

This may prove easier said than done. The North is a Communist state of nearly a quarter of a century's standing, austere and operated according to party ideology. The South, for its part, fell into the hands of the North after nearly a quarter of a century heading in the opposite direction — toward an American-backed, free-enterprise, consumer-oriented society.

There is the conflict between these two systems to resolve, quite apart from an innate rivalry between the easier-going people of Saigon and the Mekong Delta on the one hand and, on the other, the tougher, more purposeful people of Annam and the North.

This is reflected in the hardening of the authorities in the South toward what they call the "comprador-bourgeoisie" elements — the wealth-

ier commercially involved people who flourished in the South until the collapse. A few weeks ago official warnings to such people contained the threat of punitive action.

"Re-education camps" are still functioning in the South. (Recently there was an unconfirmed report of a break-out from one of them.) And the Communists are forcefully resettling in the countryside some of the tens of thousands of people who flocked into Saigon during the war.

Areas where there has been apparently successful merging between North and South include: the Army — there is only a single Army now, with several divisions of it in effect an occupation army in the south; mass organizations — trade unions, women's, youth and journalists' organizations, for example.

The Communist Party has also been unified de facto in the sense that in the South the separate title "People's Revolutionary Party" is no longer applied to it. It is spoken of as "the party (southern branch)." Presumably organizational reunification will come at the next party congress.

Truong Chinh spoke of the merging of the two governments — the Government in Hanoi and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. The latter has never really effectively taken over in South Vietnam since last year's collapse: South Vietnam has been run by military committees, in other words by a military government directly controlled by the North.

The outside world knows most about one figure in the PRG, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, its Foreign Minister. Interestingly within recent weeks some African states and the PRG have been agreeing to exchange diplomatic missions. Some U.S. analysts see this as strange if the PRG is about to be fully absorbed by Hanoi — which would then appoint or confirm a single diplomatic official abroad as representing all Vietnam.

Yet there is a common thread of Vietnamese nationalism which the late Ho Chi Minh so



After 'reunification' — flags in Hanoi, but little excitement

cleverly exploited. Vietnamese nationalism was already expansive before the arrival of the French in Indo-China in the nineteenth century. Ho Chi Minh's aim from the day he founded the Vietnamese (later the Indo-Chinese) Communist Party was in effect to remove the French from his homeland so that Vietnam could resume its earlier outward thrust. When (in his eyes) the United States replaced the French, then it was against the American presence that he fought.

Truong Chinh seemed to pick up this nationalist theme when he said: "Now 50 million Vietnamese will play a important role in the peace and security of Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole."

Since their victory in the South, the North

Vietnamese have reinforced their ties with the Soviet Union, apparently to give themselves leverage in relations with their immediate and giant Communist neighbor, China. Improvement of this leverage is believed to be the purpose of Hanoi's trying to keep a line open to and even establish relations with the U.S.

But American public and congressional opinion is unresponsive to the North Vietnamese insistence on Washington's paying compensatory reconstruction aid as a condition of mutual diplomatic recognition. Some U.S. analysts think Hanoi, in any case, is wise enough to know that such recognition is unlikely in a U.S. presidential election year and is resigned to nothing dramatic happening in the months immediately ahead.

## How a Carter adviser views China

By William Armbruster  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Taipei, Taiwan  
What advice is U.S. Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter getting on "the China problem?"

One indication came from Harvard University Prof. Jerome Cohen, an authority on Chinese law, a member of the Carter foreign-policy advisory group, and a frequent visitor to East Asia. In a recent interview in Taipei with this reporter, Professor Cohen said that the crux of the problem of normalizing U.S.-Chinese relations was Taiwan and that, in any move to do so, timing will be of prime importance.

Professor Cohen stressed that his views were his own and that he was not speaking for Mr. Carter, but that "You don't want to turn prosperity here [Taiwan] into panic by any move toward normalization [with Peking]. It's an extremely difficult question, but one which the next administration will have to face."

Professor Cohen was in Taipei to attend a conference on mainland China sponsored by the Institute of International Relations. He has visited the mainland three times, but his application for a fourth visit recently was turned down. He has applied again.

Professor Cohen noted that two of Peking's indispensable conditions for the normalization of relations are severance of U.S. diplomatic ties with Taiwan and nullification of the 1954 mutual defense treaty between the two countries.

"The problem is, can we find some way acceptable to Peking that will satisfactorily guarantee the security of Taiwan in lieu of the present treaty?" he said.

"There are a lot of complex questions that need to be resolved before the U.S. can normalize relations with Peking," he went on. "After normalization, for example, will it be possible for people on Taiwan to be able to visit the

United States and reside in the U.S.? What will happen to property they own in the U.S.?"

Among other problems are the status of American investments in Taiwan and trade relations. Taiwan is among the eight leading trade partners of the United States. Two-way trade in 1975 amounted to \$3.4 billion.

Professor Cohen acknowledged that most Americans probably would prefer a two-China policy, with embassies in both Peking and Taipei, but that this would be unacceptable to Peking. "Next," he said, "we'd like to have a consulate general here and an embassy in Peking, if that were possible. But the British experience makes it clear that Peking will not find that acceptable."

"So the most hopeful solution to work from the American point of view, would be the reversal of the current situation, with a liaison office here. That's not based on any preference for communism, but on the premise that you ought to confer formal diplomatic recognition on the government that controls the bulk of China, regardless of the stripe of the regime. We ought to have an embassy in Peking, without abandoning Taiwan."

Another possibility, he said, would be to try to follow the Japanese example with a nonofficial organization here. But, he noted, the problem is, how to do this without casting a pall on developments here, without a flight of capital, without stopping foreign investment.

"Of course, we don't know what kind of regime we'll be dealing with in Peking when negotiations get under way, if they ever do. I'm in favor of a probing operation in the next administration. One possibility is that Mao [Tse-tung's] death may lead to the loss of power by Chiang Ching [Chairman Mao's wife] and her group, so maybe China will be more stable and orderly. But another possibility is that Mao's passing will lead to more serious instability in which case it may not be possible to negotiate anything with them."

## Asia

## Interview with General Zia

## Will Bangladesh strongman try democracy?

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh

Despite the confusion and uncertainty that are likely to attend any switch away from martial law, Bangladesh is heading toward elections early next year.

At least that is the word from the disaster-prone South Asian nation's military strongman, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman. In an interview with this reporter, General Zia said he has been urging political leaders to broaden their bases of support and to combine into larger groupings in preparation for renewed political activity and elections.

In Dacca, the capital, there is a strong current of popular feeling against the idea of elections, because of disruptions that they might bring to this poor and densely populated nation.

Official statements to the contrary, there also is considerable skepticism among the politically sophisticated elite of Dacca that the much talked-about elections will materialize.

"The election machinery is already working," said General Zia, who is both chief of the Bangladesh Army staff and deputy chief martial law administrator. "Delimitation [of electoral districts] is taking place."

The mustached General said there were "many views" on the kind of elections that should be held but that people "generally feel it should be parliamentary."

Open to question is whether General Zia might try to use the election to legitimize his grip on power. Some observers are convinced that the major speech he made last May 1 was a sign that he was throwing his hat, or rather helmet, into the political ring. Although the General is still in his 30s and is limited in ad-

ministrative experience, he has gone for him the uncertainty about any possible alternative leader, a reputation for personal honesty, and a certain popularity, which can be attributed partly to his being the man who gave the call for the war of liberation from Pakistan in 1971.

General Zia came to power eight months ago, not long after the assassination of the charismatic President, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The General has had to suppress several attempts to oust him since then but now appears to be more firmly in control than he was earlier this year.

The contrast between his style and that of the late President could not be more striking. Whereas Sheikh Mujib was extroverted, extravagant in his statements, and lacking in a methodical approach to problems, General Zia comes across as careful, reserved, and highly disciplined.

Only once in the course of the interview did he seem to become emotional, and that was in discussing the attacks against Bangladesh border outposts by Bengali guerrillas who have the support of India. The attacks, which began nearly a year ago, appear aimed at keeping the Bangladesh Government off balance and constantly reminded that the Indians have the power to apply heavy pressure if developments in Bangladesh are not to their liking.

The Indians have been uneasy about the situation ever since a group of young Army officers killed Sheikh Mujib, the man they helped put into power through their defeat of Pakistan in the 1971 war.

"The people of this country have already seen war, and they will not accept this," said General Zia, referring to the border attacks.

"We just don't have the time and energy to waste on these border incidents," he declared, stressing that his government wants to give



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Bangladesh: will its future be decided by the people?

the highest priority to the economic problems that face it.

The General said the press reports earlier this year indicating that Bangladesh was seeking weapons from the U.S. and other countries to strengthen its Army were erroneous.

He said that under the old government there was a lack of systematic economic development and that the new government was trying to orient all development activities toward the rural areas, where most of the country's 80 million people live.

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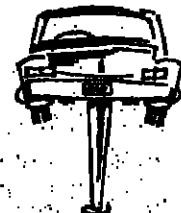
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From page 1

## ★Berlinguer

on a bench open to anyone. His wife is a practicing Roman Catholic.

Awaiting the final session of the East Berlin summit, foreign journalists sat in a press lounge outside the hall. Twice, four of the East European leaders, hemmed in by aides, filed through. They eyed the newsmen stonily, no hint of willingness to talk.

Late the previous night Mr. Berlinguer had sat two hours with a small group of journalists (this writer among them). The only Communist among the newsmen was the correspondent for the Italian Communist Party paper

Unita. The remainder were mostly anti-Communist like their newspapers.

Mr. Berlinguer fielded questions as easily in French as Italian. He balked at none, answering seriously — talking easily and without jargon — and letting fall some of his philosophical thinking about the nature and problems of modern society.

As he talks, the slight figure in the rumpled suit compels attention, though his voice and manner remain quiet. He has a quick sense of humor, often laughs at himself. His willingness to talk goes with an acute sense of public relations.

The reasoning which has gone into years of preparation for what Mr. Berlinguer calls the "historic compromise" emerges.

Marxism, he says, has failed to keep pace with the modern world. "Today requires the concurrence of many different contributions from parties and individuals."

All parties, he says, can learn from each other. And where Communist parties are concerned that includes "dialogue and understanding" with Social Democratic and Christian Democratic parties.

"There are already many varieties of socialism. Why not more?" Substantially new versions, he predicts, will appear in countries of capitalism's highest development, where "deeply rooted democratic traditions of political expression exist and must be respected."

Neues Deutschland, newspaper of the East German hosts, printed all the conference speeches textually. Apart from the Poles, the East Europeans heavily censored the "independents" like Mr. Berlinguer. Moscow's Pravda ignored his essential points altogether.

Which is, of course, the sort of thing he was thinking of when he said — in private and at the conference — that East bloc models have no relevance for Italy or Western Europe.

From page 1

## ★Moscow after Brezhnev

through regions and cities, to individual factories and collective farms, have been free from the kind of shake-ups that Nikita Khrushchev used to spring (and of the purges of a Stalin) for 11 years now — since Mr. Brezhnev took over.

So the vast network of party functionaries has grown accustomed to less, not more, interference from Moscow. Plans for how many shoes and how much grain must be produced still come from Moscow, and they have to be fulfilled. But local, regional influences are stronger now. Georgians, told they must submit doctoral theses in Russian as well as Georgian, openly rebel.

Any new leader will find it harder than ever before to discipline local party people without risking upheavals. And as the years go by, these local leaders could exert more pressure for consumer goods — pressure hard to deny.

Some imaginative decisions are needed on the economy as a whole. This is the area which many Western analysts believe could hold the key to many future Soviet actions in the world.

The current Politburo is, by and large, a cautious group of older men not known for its willingness to adopt new ideas. Mr. Kirilenko and Mr. Kulakov are known for their ability; Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB (secret police), is seen in Washington as a sophisticated, skilled administrator. But the general tone is nonadventurous.

Yet the weather, and the Soviet system of withholding adequate (by Western standards) investment in farming in order to give it to industry and the military, combined to produce a very low grain crop (some 150 million tons) in 1975; U.S. Agriculture Department experts expect only 180 million tons this year. So Moscow must buy about 25 million tons from the West this year, and may end up acquiring half of it

from the United States. Already Moscow has a \$6 billion shortfall in the hard currency it needs to make purchases abroad; meat is in short supply on Soviet meal tables because farmers killed livestock when feed grains ran short.

Senior analysts in Washington believe Mr. Brezhnev may already have signaled that he is not prepared to divert quite so much money to the military as before. They see this in the replacement of the late Marshal Andrei Grechko with Dimitri Ustinov as Defense Minister — Mr. Ustinov has headed the defense industry for years, is not a soldier, and presumably knows wasteful spending when he sees it — and by himself assuming the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union.

According to a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency report released on Capitol Hill recently, the Soviets have actually been spending much more money on defense than previously thought (11-13 percent of gross national product since 1970, against 8-8 percent); this is thought to indicate less efficiency and more of a drain on the economy.

Meanwhile, U.S.-Soviet relations remain generally cool. Two-way trade rises slowly despite reduced Jewish emigration.

Moscow waits anxiously to see who the next American president will be; meanwhile it has begun a worldwide propaganda campaign in favor of its own strategic arms limitation proposals. It is doubtful that a SALT II agreement can be reached before November, unless Mr. Ford is nominated and decides he can sell a new agreement to Congress and the voters before the election. If Democrat Jimmy Carter wins in November, he is expected to ask for an extension of the SALT I deadline (October, 1977) while he studies the immensely complicated negotiations so far.

From page 1

## ★Soviets in Angola

There are signs the Soviets are using the race issue, through Mr. Baptista, to increase their hold on the Luanda government. Many of the mestizo members of the MPLA are Maoists and oppose what they view as Soviet imperialism in Angola. Many have been arrested and put in prison, according to leftist sources close to the government.

The words RevMta-Activa, the name of an anti-Soviet group within the MPLA, cannot be mentioned without trouble. Likewise, members

of a group called OCA (Communist Organization of Angola) have been rounded up and imprisoned.

Another move by the government that hits the generally more educated mestizos hard is the decision to give passports only to members of the MPLA. This means that many Portuguese who are born in Angola, as well as some mestizos, cannot go overseas for education.

And education, especially technical educa-

tion, is a crying need now that most of the Portuguese have gone — 150,000 of them from Luanda alone. Angola has an illiteracy rate of 95 percent. It was not so much a deliberate policy of the cubinists as it was a result of the fact that many of the Portuguese were themselves illiterate.

MPLA members are better educated than members of the two defeated liberation movements, but the MPLA represents only 2 percent of the country's 6 million people.

Even those close to the government say the MPLA cannot stay in power without the Cubans. Bearing this out, there is no immediate sign the Cubans are leaving, aside from rotation in duty.

But relations between local people and the Cubans are sometimes disagreeable, even near the capital of Luanda. Recently Prime Minister Lopo Do Nascimento went with the Cuban Minister of Labor to Caxito, 28 miles north of Luanda to make a plea for better working relations. Fifty Cubans are in Caxito helping with the sugarcane harvest, according to leftist sources.

Given Angola's need for technicians and aid of every kind, it appears highly unlikely the Soviets or Cubans will be moving out in the near future. Indeed, the MPLA government appears to need the foreigners just to stay in existence.



Neto: 'moderating' influence in Angola

Cameraph

## French ships with A-arms may soon patrol seas

By the Associated Press

Paris  
A French fleet capable of carrying tactical nuclear arms could "intervene rapidly" anywhere in the Mediterranean and if necessary in the Indian Ocean by next year, former navy chief Adm. Albert Joffre-Noulet says.

In a summary of remarks he made in March before the National Defense Institute, published by the National Defense Review, the admiral said the 20-ship Mediterranean fleet will allow France to maintain a "presence" in the seas; to pursue a policy of "intimidation" allowing the government time to make decisions, and to intervene if necessary.

The admiral noted that "normal objectives" of tactical nuclear weapons would be the enemy's big warships, and the problem of "collateral damage to civilian populations does not arise at sea."



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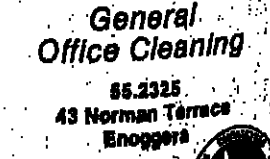
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Over-irrigation shrinks harvests in Mideast

By Richard Critchfield  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

A thin, lethal, white crust of salt is starting to spread over millions of acres of the earth's most fertile land. It is the legacy of a great burst in the 1950s and '60s of building giant dams and irrigation projects and of using the bounty of water without sufficient drainage.

In a new study jointly brought out by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the Washington-based Worldwatch Institute, ecologist Erik Eckholm reports that vast areas in the 30 most irrigated countries face severe threats from salinity, alkalinity, and waterlogging.

Salt has damaged 5 million of 25 million acres on Pakistan's Indus Plain, the world's largest irrigated region; 15 million of India's 150 million irrigated acres; at least one-fifth of China's main irrigated regions; between 25 and 50 percent of Syria's Euphrates Valley; 15 percent of Jordan's new irrigation project in the Jordan River Valley; 500,000 acres along Peru's coast; 30 percent of Argentina's Patagonian region; 50 percent of the irrigated land of densely populated northeast Brazil; large areas of northwestern Mexico's Mexicali and Yaqui Valleys.

The problem is acute here in Egypt. Irrigation water contains tiny salt particles (more than are found in rainwater), picked up from soil and concentrated by constant evaporation from the water source. Drainage of irrigated fields is needed to flush the salt from the root systems of plants into the subsoil below. Overuse of irrigation can raise underground water tables enough to waterlog subsoil and prevent flushing. When severe, overuse can even waterlog plant roots.

As Egyptian peasants up and down the Nile are discovering, when the underground water table reaches four feet below the surface, it stifles roots and turns plants yellow. If it rises

high enough, salt collects at the surface, producing a snow-like crust, and nothing grows.

The ancient Mesopotamians invented irrigation but never mastered drainage. As a result, between 4000 and 2000 B.C. (two centuries before Abraham set out from Ur to Canaan), they ruined the soil between the Tigris and Euphrates so completely that it has been an arid, alkaline desert ever since.

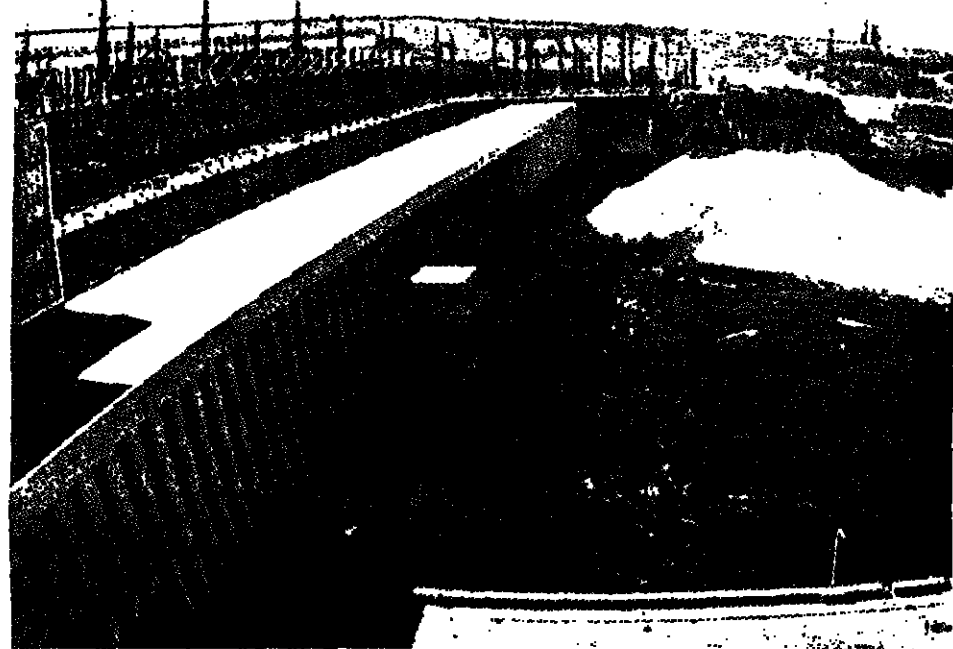
In southern Iraq today vast areas glisten with what looks like freshly fallen snow. Here and there are the ruins of ancient cities. Like oil derricks and deserts, they form a distinguishing characteristic of the Middle Eastern landscape.

In contrast, Egypt was saved from such harmful effects for 6,000 years by the Nile's annual flood in August, which, as it drained, flushed the salt away. But since the Aswan Dam began to store water in 1965, salinity has become such a threat to the Nile Valley and Delta that the Egyptian Government has undertaken massive drainage and leaching projects. Western experts say they are meeting only one-fourth of the estimated need.

The Middle East is the region where the salinity problem is most acute because its cultivated lands, green patches in a vast surrounding desert, are almost all irrigated.

In Asia, Pakistan has planned its national survival on a \$500 million, 10-year leaching and drainage effort launched by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1973. One-fifth of its irrigated land has been damaged by waterlogging and salinity.

Part of the trouble in Pakistan, as elsewhere, is that so much of the government's attention and funding have gone into building giant dams and irrigation works. The Tarbela Dam on the Indus River, the earth's largest earth-filled dam (Aswan is second) cost \$1.2 billion; and the Mangla Reservoir, in operation since 1967, cost \$800 million. Little time or money is left to provide tube wells, drainage, or other desalination methods. A measure of the urgency of Tarbela and Mangla is that both were built with the knowledge their reservoirs would fill up with silt in 50 to 75 years and will have to be replaced by another generation of expensive steel and concrete structures.



By Carl Purcell

### Water gushes from a sluice gate in Egypt's Aswan Dam

So sophisticated has become the irrigation system they support that fighting salinity in Pakistan requires computer analysis and high-technology control of pumping and irrigation over large areas. Any breakdown during war or prolonged political strife would leave most of Pakistan's peasant farmers high and dry.

The threat posed by salinity is one of the gravest facing world food production, because the growth of the world's irrigated area — 3 percent a year for the past 20 years — is the main reason global food production has kept slightly ahead of population growth (currently 1.9 percent a year globally).

The world's total irrigated area has grown from 20 million acres in 1800 to 100 million acres in 1900, 283 million in 1950, then 475 million in 1970. Most experts agree the world irrigated area cannot grow by more than 15 to 20 percent a year from 1976 to 2000. And with 15 to 20 percent threatened, damaged, or destroyed by salinity and waterlogging, the amount of cultivated land watered by irrigation could even decline.

In his book aptly titled "Losing Ground,"

Erik Eckholm describes other ways large areas of cropland are being ruined. He warns of the possibility of another 1930s Dust Bowl in the United States if soil-conservation practices are ignored in the rush to feed the world. He explains that former Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's virgin-lands scheme failed because of shallow plowing and a lack of following.

He reports that the Sahara not only is moving south but also is creeping north. The desert claims 250,000 acres of land in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya each year prompting the Algerian Army to try to plant a 1,000-mile barrier of trees across the country.

There are similar bleak reports on deforestation, how the disappearance of firewood represents a second energy crisis, and why not too much can be expected in gleaming food from the seas.

Mr. Eckholm also offers an analysis of what would happen if men tried to farm the vast rain forests along the Congo and Amazon and in the Indonesian outer islands. He argues that this would produce only ravaged scrubland.

## Japan/Australia: hands across the water

By Denis Warner

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

For two countries so interdependent, Japan and Australia don't know each other very well. There are no cheap excursion fares to invite travel, and holidaying Australians with limited funds usually head for Europe. It is twice as far away, but the return fares are cheaper by almost half.

From time to time Australians worry that Japan may once again become some sort of military threat. And the Japanese looking at the militancy of Australian labor and the country's so far unchecked inflation, wonder privately, and sometimes aloud, whether they are wise to have grown so dependent on Australia for essential raw materials.

Some of the worries at both ends of the Pacific have been put to rest by the signing in

Tokyo in mid-June of the Basic Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation.

Mr. Malcolm Fraser, making his first important trip abroad since becoming prime minister, paid the Japanese the compliment of going to Tokyo before paying the conventional calls on Washington and London. His assurances both public and private that Australia will be a stable and reliable supplier and has no intention of using its resources to develop a new style of diplomacy was most welcome in Tokyo.

The treaty itself is an expression of sentiment and intent rather than a legal contract, but it is the first of its kind that Australia has concluded with any country.

None of Australia's other treaties, including the important Australia-New Zealand-United States treaty, is so comprehensive. On the Japanese side, too, the treaty in some aspects

is broader in its scope and purposes than its treaties of commerce and navigation with the United States and Britain.

There can be no question of the moral commitment on both sides.

"We are joining Japan in a relationship the like of which we have had before only with Britain," said the newspaper, *Australasian*, in an editorial. "From now on Japan will be in many important ways closer to us than the United States, New Zealand, and perhaps even Britain. A new era has begun in Australian history, one which we hope will last many decades."

As a result, Australia can expect, among other things, an early increase in Japanese investment in Australia, and a greater confidence among the Australian mining industry, which lives in fear that Japan may try to diversify its sources of iron ore supply by looking to such countries as Brazil.

If Australia fails to break the wages-price

spiral and prices itself out of the world market, then the fear will be self-fulfilling. But since curbing inflation remains the primary concern of the Fraser Government, it would be excessively pessimistic not to expect some real improvement in the next year or so.

If this comes about, and world recession continues to abate, we may look forward to the steady growth of trade between Japan and Australia. Since the treaty also stipulates that the two peoples will be able to travel and live in each other's countries with minimum regulation, the prospect also opens up for a much closer relationship.

In the wider context, the importance of the treaty is its contribution to stability in the western Pacific. Friendship between Japan and Australia has been accompanied by improvements in the relationships between Australia and China and Japan and China. This has not pleased the Soviet Union.

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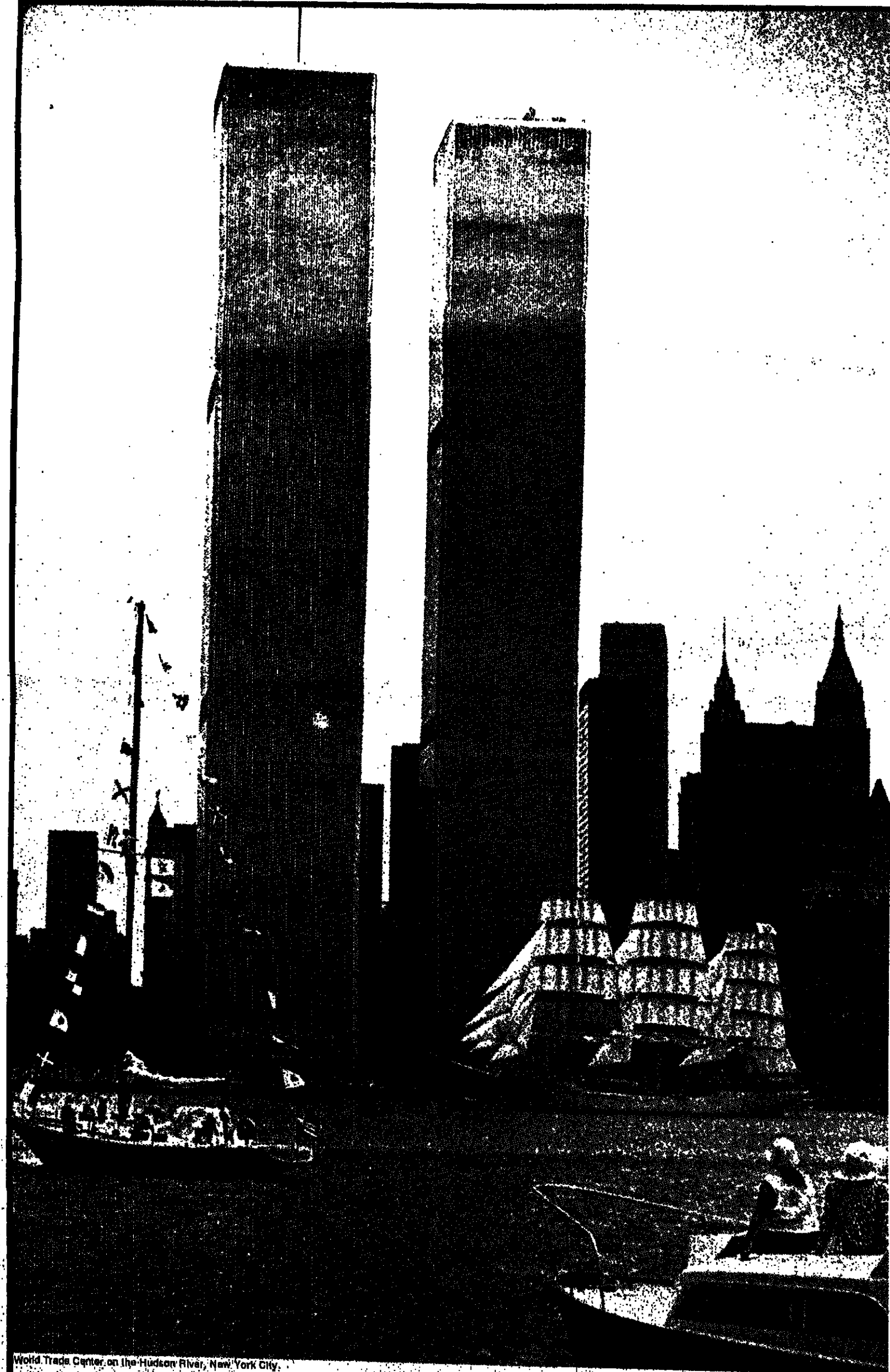
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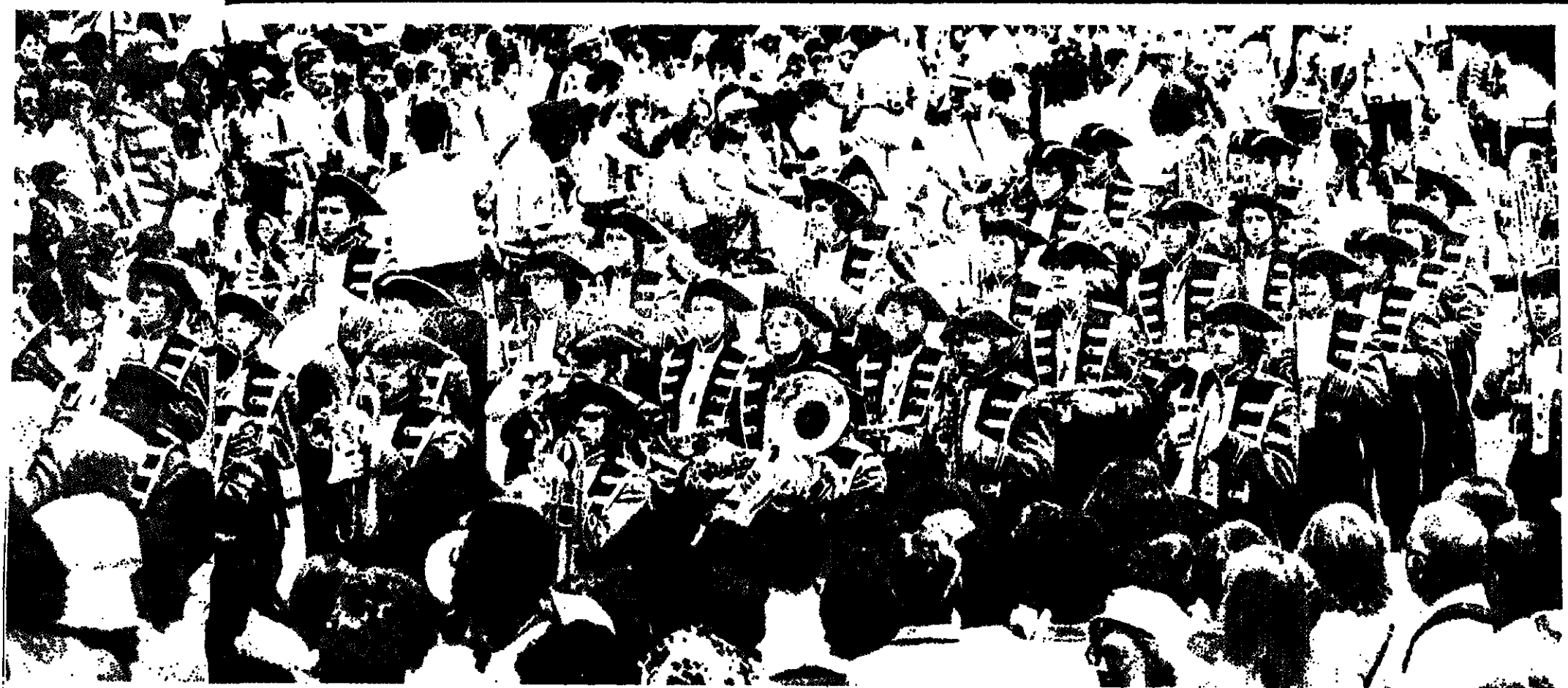
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World Trade Center on the Hudson River, New York City.

Signal flags, skyscrapers, spectators — and spectacular sails, as Norway's Christian Radich hoists sail on parade



People on parade: a brass band in Colonial uniform marches through a sea of faces during Philadelphia's grand parade

# America's big birthday party

by R. Norman Matheny and Barth-J. Falkenberg  
staff photographers of The Christian Science Monitor

York, and Philadelphia  
It was a day of ships, of planes, of peace.  
It was a day of 6 million panoply of tall ships  
— and many millions of skyscrapers  
— and many millions of home on television.  
It was a day when thousands flocked to  
downtown Philadelphia to hear the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, to hear the beginnings of the revolution as well as to see them.

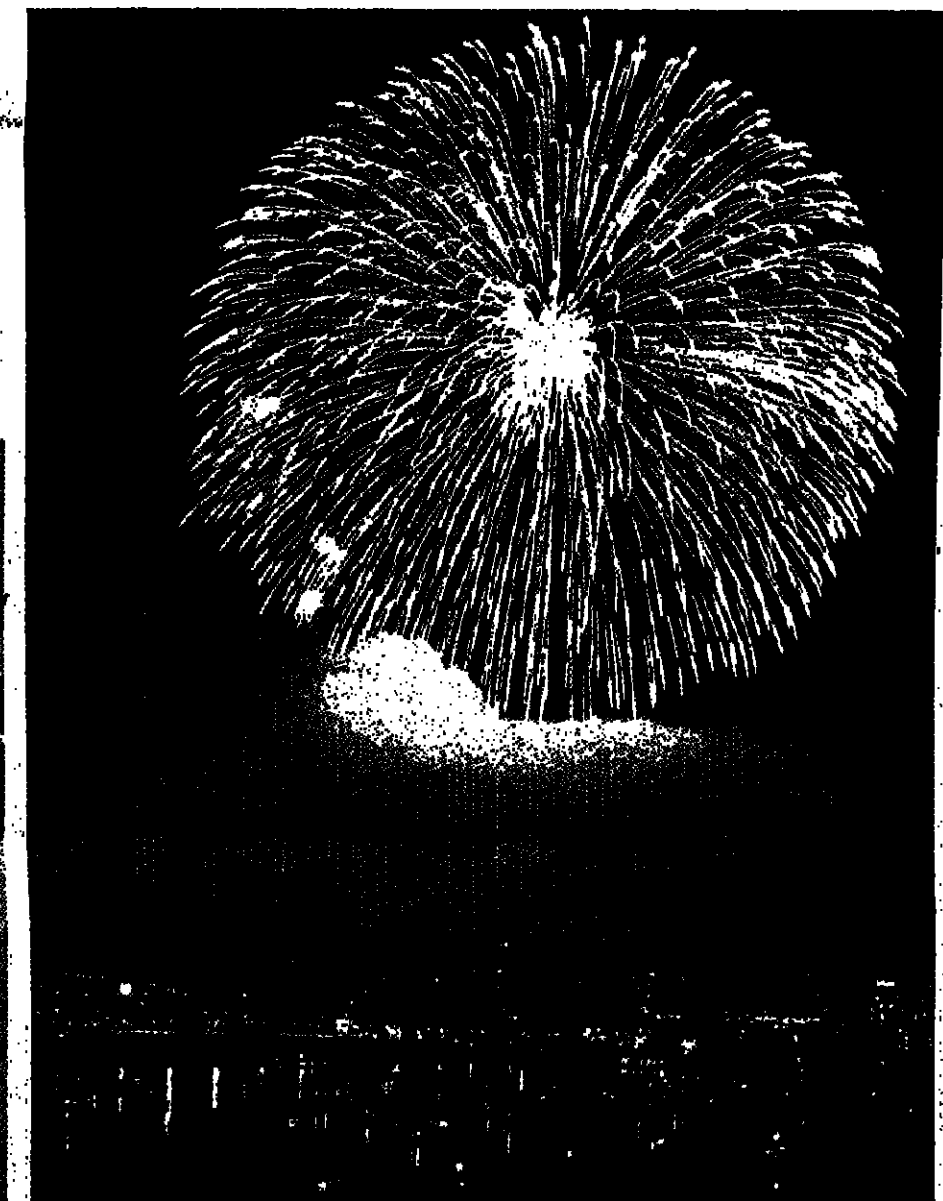
olutionary idea that men could govern themselves — and to reflect on how that idea was faring today, 200 years later.  
It was a day of joyful celebration from San Francisco to St. Louis to New Orleans to Chicago to Atlanta to Washington, D.C. Protests were small.  
It was a day of people being themselves — and it ended with the thump and the flash of fireworks, and a late but happy night for the children whose futures stretch deep into the third American century.



Philadelphia: costumes ...



... and touch the Liberty Bell itself



Fireworks over Charles River, Boston, July 4

As the first 200 years end, the third U.S. century bursts into birth



## sports

## Once again, political squabbling mars Olympics

By Larry Eldridge  
Sports editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

There seems to be no way to keep political turmoil from marring the Olympics in today's world, and sure enough just like clockwork the squabbling has started again as this year's games in Montreal draw near.

The first big 1976 controversy (undoubtedly it won't be the last) involves Canada's eleven-hour decree that athletes from Taiwan may not use the name of Nationalist China if they want to compete.

The Canadian decision, taken under prodding from the communist Peoples Republic of China which it recognizes, was disclosed in a letter to International Olympic Committee President Lord Kilianin from Mitchell Sharp, acting secretary of state for external affairs.

He wrote that the Peking government had formally requested Canada to deny entry to all Taiwanese Olympic participants and that while not going that far, his government had decided to insist that the Taiwan athletes not use any team designation that includes the word "China" or display the Nationalist Chinese flag.

Kilianin wrote back that this action violated Olympic rules and constituted a "breach of conditions" under which Montreal was allocated the Games.

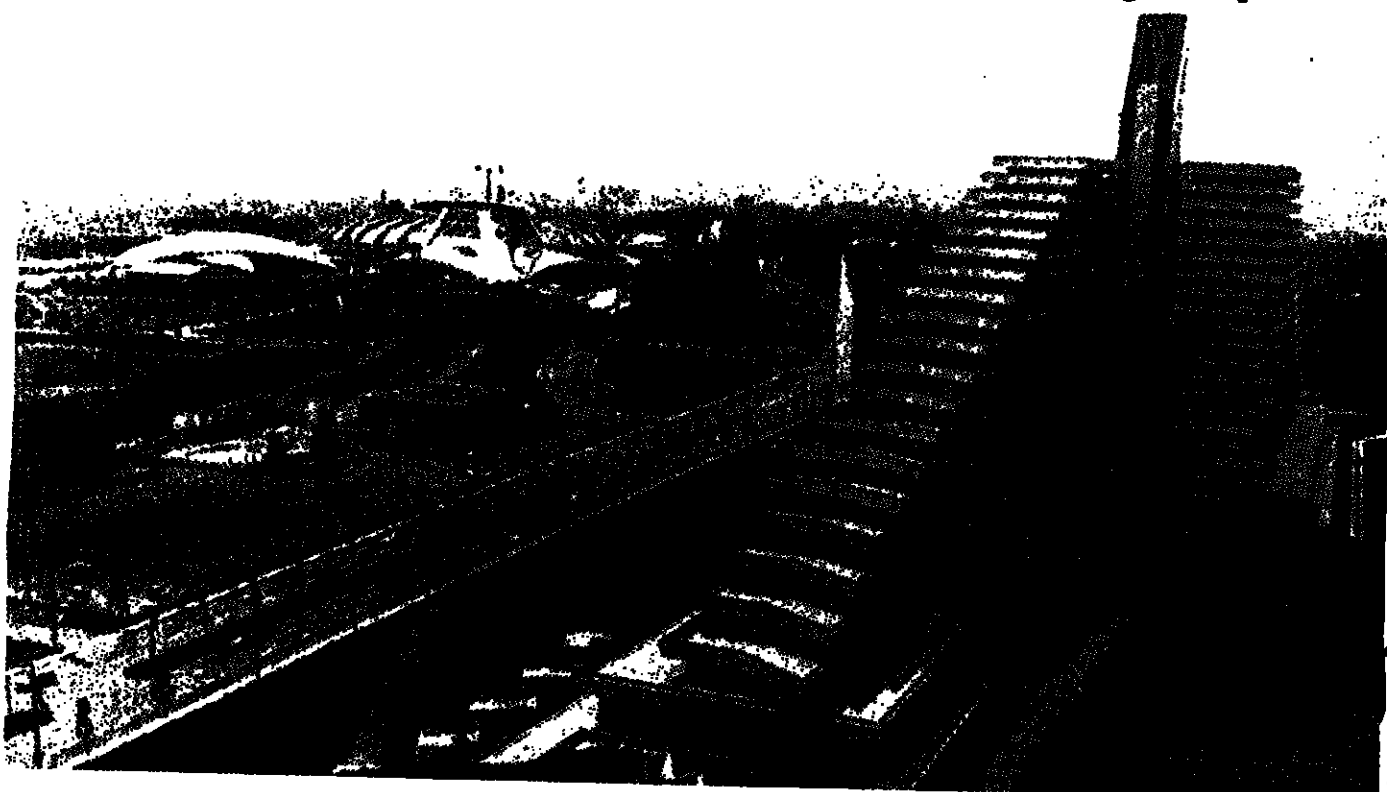
"Since Hitler endeavored to interfere in the (1936) Berlin Olympic Games, it has always been accepted by all organizing countries that any actions which would include the nomenclature of Olympic committees, flags, and emblems are the prerogative of the IOC and the national Olympic committees," he said, adding that the Canadian move could have a long-term impact on the effort of keeping the Olympics and international sport free from government interference.

The letter exchange was made public last week, prompting many groups to berate Canada for injecting politics into the Games. Both the IOC and the United States Olympic Committee protested the Canadian move, as did the International Amateur Athletic Federation based in London.

For a few hours on Friday a report even circulated that the IOC was threatening to cancel the Games, leading the U.S. Olympic Committee to announce that if this happened it would have to consider withdrawing. All of this proved premature, however, when Kilianin quickly announced that the IOC had no such intention and had never even suggested it privately.

This satisfied U.S. officials for the moment, although Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee said if more political footballs are tossed around, threatening the integrity of the Montreal Olympics, "we're prepared to give our next step very serious consideration."

Meanwhile Kilianin headed for Montreal where various IOC sessions had already been



Canada's Olympic complex is ready to use — but with strings attached?

scheduled for the two weeks leading up to the July 17 opening of the Games, and the committee was expected to work out a solution with Canada on the issue.

"The Olympic Games are a sports field and not a political arena," Kilianin said, adding that Canada's "late decision" was still under consideration.

Observers noted that with the next Olympics due to be held in the Soviet Union in 1980, many members of the IOC were believed to be fearful of making any concession that would set a precedent for excluding certain athletes or countries from the Games.

Canadians, however, were adamant that their position was not negotiable, saying that the next move was up to the IOC.

Meanwhile Taiwan officials said their country's 61-member Olympic team plans to proceed to Montreal as originally planned, and that officials would challenge Canada's decision. Some members of the sailing team, in fact, had already moved into the Olympic village at Kingston, where that competition will be held.

In Peking, there was no official comment on the controversy, but observers said the Canadian action would clearly please the government.

The Peoples Republic did announce it was sending a delegation of eight officials to Montreal to attend meetings of various international sports federations, but it was considered unlikely they would stay for the Olympics.

Peking has been knocking on the door for Olympic membership, but only if Taiwan is ejected at the same time. This subject is expected to be one of those discussed by the IOC during its sessions in Montreal.

The Taiwan issue was actually the second political controversy to surface in connection with the Montreal Olympics. Last month the Organization of African Unity took a stand to boycott the Games if New Zealand takes part, while the latter country replied that it would not bow to political pressure and still planned to compete. This dispute centers on Black African objections to New Zealand's sports ties with South Africa, and unless it is resolved it could disrupt or eliminate one of the most eagerly awaited events of the Games — the 1,500 meter race involving New Zealand's John Walker and Tanzania's Filbert Bayi.

All this controversy recalls the black protests at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City and the terrorist violence which marred the 1972 Games in Munich, leading to even more caution in Montreal as this year's competition approaches.

As the center of world attention, the Olympics offer a global forum for fanatics, and there have even been hints of another terrorist strike. Warnings have come from groups identifying themselves as the Japanese Red Army, which has shot up a couple of airports, and a nationally syndicated columnist reported that one group was threatening to drop a small atomic bomb on the premises.

Canadian officials have responded with elaborate security measures which will much of the Olympic area into a virtual camp in hopes of forestalling any real trouble.

While the Olympic controversies got the headlines, the unfortunate intrusion of politics into sports surfaced on another front last week when the United States withdrew from the Davis Cup tennis competition in protest against the growing trend in which one refuses to play another with whose policy disagrees.

Great Britain and France, while not going as far as the United States, joined the walk-out as 1977 competition is concerned.



## Watch service toss

By T. C. Longwood

Since we first picked up tennis rackets all have been admonished repeatedly to watch the ball when we're serving.

Most teachers and players take granted that we watch the ball when we up to serve, but too often we don't. For watch the ball is a major reason for serving.

Start watching the ball when you begin preparation for serving, and don't stop until it. Follow the ball as you toss it and see the racket hit it.

Your chances of making good contact are tremendously improved.

Watching the ball keeps your head up, keeps you in good balance, and you'll serve to the net more readily.

"Keep your eye on the ball!" should be as hoary a cliché for serving as it is for strokes.

## Solutions to Problems

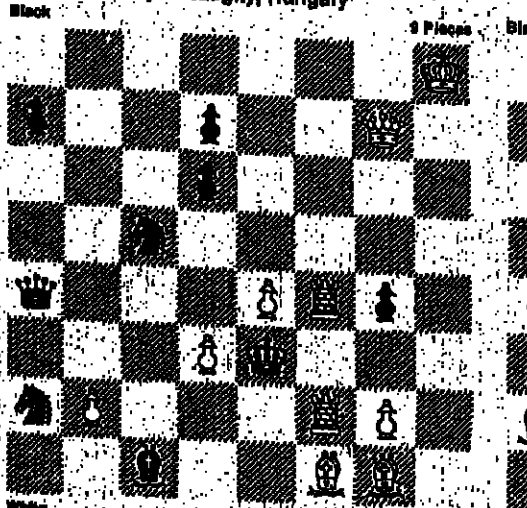
No. 6800. FxP  
No. 6801. 1 P-R6 threatens 2 QxR-Poh  
1. Kf/K7-Q8; 2 Kf-K8  
1. Kf/K7-Q8; 2 Kf-K8  
1. Q-Q6; 2 Kf-K7ch  
End-Game No. 2253. Black has just played 14... BxK1. Now White wins with 15 B-B5. 15 B-B5, P-K3; 17 PxB, P-K4; 18 Q-K4, 19 RfQf, B-K12; 20 PxB, BfPx; 21 BxK1, 22 Q-R5, RfP; 23 RfR, Reelgns.

## chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier  
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Problem No. 6802

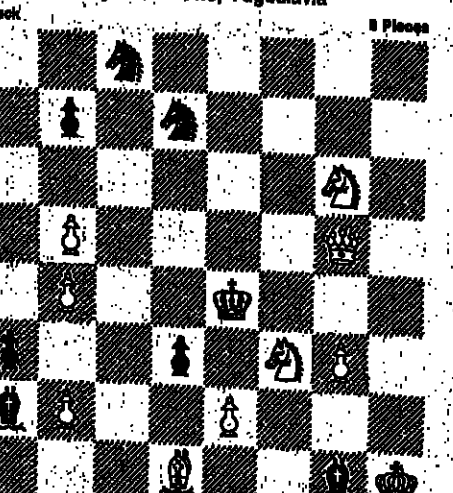
By J. Szoghy, Hungary



White to play and mate in two.  
(Third prize, British Chess Federation tourney No. 137, two-movers, 1974-75.)

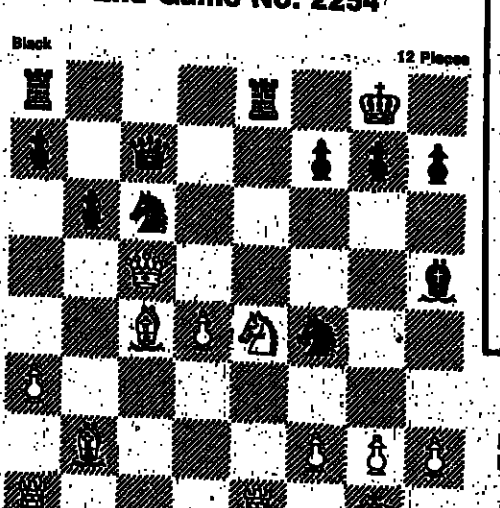
## Problem No. 6803

By N. Petrov, Yugoslavia



White to play and mate in three.  
(Third prize, B.O.F. tourney No. 138, three-movers, 1974-75.)

## End-Game No. 2254



Black has just played P-Kt5, allowing White to win in a few moves.  
(Olafsson-Sorenko, Wijk aan Zee, 1976.)

## In London drama goes out to the community

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Actors' skills that entertain an eight o'clock in the evening audience, can also break down barriers in urban ghettos, awaken communal responsibility, and reassure the hopeless that bureaucracy can work for — not against — them.

This is the argument of Ed Berman, pioneer of "inter-action" theater in London's West End, and founder of Inter-Action Trust, a cooperative that runs what the Council of Europe has called "the most exciting community arts project in Europe."

"If you organize a social structure that depends on investment capital, you will end up with a risk-capital type audience."

"I start out with the idea that where and for whom you do theater is as important as what you do. Structure and form determine content."

Mr. Berman — dark haired, thirtyish, neatly bearded and bespectacled — was wearing a bright red shirt when I first met him at a sidewalk cafe near Leicester Square. But although his ideas are revolutionary enough, his approach is strictly pragmatic.

Award-winning playwright Tom Stoppard's latest play, "Dirty Linen," has just finished a hugely successful run at Inter-Action's Almost Free Theater near Piccadilly Circus, and is about to transfer to a West End theater and then to New York. The audience at the 50-seat Almost Free pays what it can afford — hence the title.

The theater, in turn, is a West End outpost, a kind of show-window, for Inter-Action's main activity, which centers on the dilapidated Kentish Town area north of busy Euston Station. Here Ed Berman and his 50-odd fellow-cooperative members have just completed an enormously ambitious Tallacore Community Arts Resource Center costing over a million dollars.

Here they put on theater on the street or in a bus and run a whole range of community-enfolding projects, including Britain's only urban farm, complete with chickens, goats, lambs, cows, horses and even an indoor riding ring, converted from an abandoned timber-yard.

When I visited the farm, nursery school children were cuddling lambs and goats, while inside the big group of autistic children were being coaxed onto a pair of gentle horses. The rare flash of pure joy that lit up a successful child's face is not easily forgotten.

To Mr. Berman, communication is the theater's principal skill, but most actors use it to project their own egos. Suppose that, instead, they broke down the famous fourth wall between audience and player and achieved a real



By Alex Lavee

Theatre in the street: Ed Berman playing Prof. Dogg before a Kentish Town audience

dialogue, what might be called participatory or environmental theater. Suppose this dialogue took up real situations within the community, and that in course of acting out these situations the participants, no longer rigidly divided into audience and actors, began to see the possibilities of solutions. This is the kind of exercise, broadly speaking, in which Mr. Berman and his friends are engaged in Kentish Town.

"Basically, I don't think of theater as an art form," says Mr. Berman. "To me it is an administrative function and a collection of crafts and skills."

To these skills Mr. Berman adds another technique, games. He began, he recalls, when as a student at Harvard he volunteered to do community work with black youths. Some of the teenagers were only a couple of years younger than himself but he realized he had nothing in common with them — neither in background nor experience nor education. All he seemed to share with them was a memory of games. So he started with a form of tag (but a bit rougher, he explained). Then he found he could change the rules, and the roles, and eventually got the youths to play out their frustrations, or their concerns, and to consider solutions.

It took years to refine these techniques, whether of games or of applying theater skills to community situations, and during this time Mr. Berman moved on from Harvard to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, studied and taught in Turkey, and directed the Mercury Theatre, one of the first fringe theaters, in the Notting Hill area.

"My plays were about social and political issues, whereas the context in which I worked was extremely traditional — aping the West End." So he left the Mercury; the entire company followed him; and Inter-Action was created in 1968. The company renamed itself The Other Company and started a street and children's theater ensemble known as "Dogg's Troupe."

A Youth Club was established in a store front in Kentish Town, and the Ambiance Lunch Hour Theater Club set up; and now in its new location at the Almost Free it presents at least ten new one-act plays each year.

The people of Kentish Town did not immediately warm to Inter-Action. The community is racially mixed, but mainly English. It faces all the usual inner-city problems — a decaying neighborhood, high-rise public housing, and the destruction of neighborhood clubs. Mr. Berman and his friends tried to approach the community through its children — again with theater, and with a summer program for children on a garbage dump — the nearest open space.

A group of parents was furious: "You haven't asked our permission," they said in effect. So Inter-Action met with the parents, acknowledged it had made a mistake, and told them, "we'll work for you, for the summer. You're in charge. Tell us what you want us to do for your kids."

"You're crazy," came the reply. "Nobody's ever said that to us before. We don't trust you."

"Well, look," Mr. Berman replied. "There's only one way to find out. Try us."

Since then, Inter-Action has steadily progressed. It has taught tenants associations, immigrant youngsters, pensioners unions how to use video as a way to see through their problems.

The new Tallacore Community Arts Resource Center is a focus for all of Inter-Action's community development programs. It has attracted support from sources as varied as the Borough of Camden and the Arts Council, Marks and Spencer and the Gulbenkian Foundation.

How to manipulate bureaucracy, how to get it to serve the community's purposes is emphasized in all the programs.

"Any state is run by a bureaucracy. The ability to manipulate a state bureaucracy will enable you to optimize your freedom," Mr. Berman says. This is far more useful, he believes, than the usual leftist approach of total opposition to the establishment.

It is an interesting viewpoint for a one-time rebel who was thrown out of Harvard more than once and who might have had to leave Oxford but for the intercession of a wise professor who characterized his student as a "maverick egalitarian."

Now, after 14 years here, Mr. Berman has taken up citizenship in Britain.

"It's an act of faith," he says. "I've been here all my adult life, and what I wanted to say [to the people of his community] was, 'if there's any confusion in your minds as to whether I'm committed to the work, this is my statement.'"

## Thailand: family living style helps working mothers

By Lydia Van Zandt

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand  
Khunying Ambhorn Meesook, the highest-ranking woman in Thailand's government service, believes the extended Thai family system makes it possible for young mothers to continue their business or professional careers without neglecting their children.

"We are three generations living in our separate homes," she said in an interview here; "but we all live in the same family compound. When our four children were growing up there was always a grandparent or other relative to supervise the children and the servants. In those days we had plenty of domestic help, and it's still more easily available here than in Europe or North America."

After graduating from Chulalongkorn University here, Ambhorn spent some years in the United States studying for her M.A. and Ph.D.

In education from Radcliffe and Harvard. She met and married a fellow Thai, Benjamin Meesook, in Cambridge, and their two older daughters were born in Boston.

In 1949 they returned to Bangkok, where she joined the Ministry of Education. There she is now director general of the department of educational techniques, where she supervises curriculum from primary grades through university levels.

Khunying Ambhorn attributes her success in making a home for her husband and four children, while also serving as educator and businesswoman, to the fact that there were family members present who could help the children with their homework and listen to their troubles. This, and her reliable servants who looked after the housework and cooking. So the time she spent with her children could be used in exchanging experiences, reading, traveling together, and guiding their thinking into productive channels.

Following their mother's example, her three daughters and son have all won scholarships and earned degrees in American universities.

"Our oldest daughter," said her mother, "is a lecturer in economics at Chulalongkorn. At the moment she's on leave of absence in Stanford, California, on a Rockefeller research grant."

"The former mistress-servant relationship of mutual warmth and appreciation," Khunying Ambhorn continued, "is fast disappearing with the growth of industry and rising expectations. As a result our professional women now often find themselves working an extra 40 hours a week as housewives on top of 35 hours of their jobs."

"Thai husbands, in common with most Oriental men, take for granted that housework and child rearing are the natural responsibilities of women, and most Thai women tend to accept this calmly."



By Lydia Van Zandt  
Khunying Ambhorn Meesook



# home

## French sauces: What's all the stir about?

By Phyllis Hanes  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

La Nouvelle Cuisine (the new cooking) is a method of preparation that is more natural, more simple, and not as heavy, copious, and rich as the "old cuisine," the typically traditional French dishes that made French food so famous.

What it means specifically is that vegetables are barely cooked so they are fresh and crisp. Fish preparation also shows a definite Oriental influence with less cooking, and less flour is used for batter and sauce.

Even the classic, super-rich concentrates of meat or fish stocks with added cream, butter, and egg yolks have been replaced with lighter, speedier versions. New thickenings are made by reducing the liquid over a hot flame or by adding a thickener of pureed vegetables such as peas or tomatoes.

But Julia Child, whose television shows on French cooking were a breakthrough on the subject for Americans, says there's too much talk and fuss about the whole thing. "They've finally got it through their heads that some people don't want to be stuffed full of cream and truffles," she has said.



Julia Child vs. 'young Turks'

In her newest cookbook, From Julia Child's Kitchen (Knopf, \$15) Mrs. Child discusses the new wave of French cuisine and especially the ideas of the so-called young Turks.

Pointing out that none of the new chefs has put anything about the new cuisine in writing, she analyzes their ban on flour for thickening and the new use of reductions and essences, mounted with lashings of butter, cream, and egg yolks.

"It may be fine for luxury restaurants. It is not for home cooks," she writes. "But the vogue will pass, since the point of the roux-thickened sauces, the Bechamels and veloutes, is simple and logical."

"This type of sauce is far less rich, less fattening, and more

economical than a sauce thickened with large quantities of cream and butter and egg yolks, required for the old sauce," she explains.

A roux-thickened white sauce requires usually only tablespoons of flour and the same amount of butter to two cups of liquid, not a rich sauce when the end recipe is served to 6 people.

"When the Bechamel, and especially the veloute stocks don't sparkle, bonds are too dull, carefully flavored," Mrs. Child writes, "this family of real estate won't sell, consider diamonds investment."

"It is actually the uncooked or poorly cooked roux, salty top-grade diamonds have been flawed opinion, that has given flour a bad name in sauces. Slowly appreciating at a 12-15 percent rate per only takes 2 or 3 minutes to cook flour and butter together. Adjusted from inflation, the baubles have and since there is nothing difficult about it, there is no rising at a 6-8 percent rate.

"I don't understand it at all, and if you run into any difficulty of a gem (it can be carried in a pocket, blend in flour, stir over moderate heat until butter recognition of a diamond's beauty and flour foam together for 2 minutes without coloring more; and the shrinking of known diamond a buttery yellow.

"Remove from heat, and when roux has stopped bubbling, pour in all the hot liquid, all at once, vigorously beating the wire whip to blend roux and liquid smoothly."

For cooking at home, here is a short list of definitions of the diamond over a long period to see it case you would like to sort out the differences between sauces just mentioned.

Roux (roo) — a mixture of equal amounts of butter and flour, cooked together over low heat, used as a thickener in sauces.

Bechamel (besh-a-mell) — a basic, thick, white sauce made of a roux and hot milk, used for creaming vegetables and fish and as a base for other sauces.

Veloute (ver-loo-ey) — a white sauce made with a roux, chicken or fish stock.

# are diamonds an investor's best friend?

By Ron Scherer  
Business and financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York stocks don't sparkle, bonds are too dull, a substantial discount from the real value of the gem unless he deals with a reputable broker (see accompanying box).

Likewise, gems have had their lackluster moments. For example, during last year's recession, prices for certain large diamonds dropped. Smaller diamonds, however, continued to appreciate as large segments of the world took up the custom of giving diamond engagement rings. Also, top-grade diamonds — representing 2 percent of all diamond production — held strong because of their relative rarity.

Such investment-grade diamonds should be bought directly from reputable dealers. Purchasing them from jewelers creates difficulties because jewelers charge a mark-up of 50 to 100 percent. However, dealers, such as David Rosenthal of Kohinoor International, Ltd., in New York, charge a 5 percent commission over the wholesale price.

Mr. Rosenthal recommends a potential investor buy only gems of the highest quality. These would be gems graded D-F, or totally colorless and with a clarity rating of flawless to VVS (very very small inclusion). Size can run from 1-3 carats, and the cut should be "ideal."

Polish and symmetry should be excellent. Many brokers, such as Mr. Rosenthal, supply a Gemological Institute of America laboratory

certificate verifying the characteristics of the stone. Says Mr. Rosenthal, "This certificate is really a necessity."

Besides buying diamonds through reputable dealers, sophisticated investors last year purchased millions of dollars worth of jewelry from auction houses. At Parke-Bernet, for instance, several American records were set, such as the sale of \$2,341,925 worth of jewels from the Gertrude Kieckhefer Dodge estate. According to Dennis Scoll, head of Parke-Bernet's jewelry department, prices have been steadily rising at these auctions. Again, the secret, he stresses, is in the buying, not in the selling.

When gems are sold, according to Christine Beschar, a lawyer for Cravath Swain & Moore, the firm is likely to go to a reputable auction house to sell them after the gems have been professionally appraised.

Likewise, according to an executive at a major bank trust department, when liquidating estates, the bank is likely to sell gems at auction or offer them to at least three major dealers for bids.

One of these dealers is bound to be Tiffany & Co.

What does Tiffany think of diamonds as an investment. Replies Walter Hoving, chairman, "Diamonds pay no dividends. Besides, most people are not in a position to sell them advantageously, since others will try to buy them as cheaply as possible."

Why buy diamonds at Tiffany then? Says Mr. Hoving, "Diamonds are beautiful and that's why people should buy them."

AP photo

A \$1,000,000 diamond in the rough

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# Fixing up an old house

## What's involved, and what's to gain

By Marilyn Hoffman  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Buying and renovating an old house seemed to Laurie and Adam Sleminski a romantic and sensible thing to do. They wanted to stay downtown and within walking distance of their jobs. Laurie is an interior designer for the Public Building Service, a federal agency, and Adam, who holds a degree in civil engineering and public administration, is vice-president of Washington Analysis, Corporation. The two met and married while they were both students at Cornell University and have lived here in the nation's capital for five years.

They purchased the three-story, turn-of-the-century Federal-style row house at 2024 O Street, NW, just a year ago. It is only a few blocks from elegant embassies yet it is in the Dupont Circle area that is currently in slow transition from rooming houses back to owner-lived-in dwellings. The street, right now, is an interesting mix consisting of couples like the Sleminskis who are willing to risk the hope that things will progressively improve, to students, foreign families, and elderly pensioners who have sought cheap rooming-house rents.

A half dozen of their friends before them had taken the plunge of purchase-and-restoration. When the soft red brick house they had admired in their walks came on the market, they, too, decided to buy. It would be a good tax-saving investment, and would give them a fascinating do-it-yourself hobby for the years ahead.

The house cost \$21,500 and their first hurdle was finding a bank which would lend mortgage money. They drew up a persuasive 18-page document, with floor plans, detailing each step of the restoration they hoped to accomplish over the next ten years.

"Most banks and the savings and loan company promptly showed us the door," explained the couple as they described their search for financial backing. "This is a tough town when it comes to buying property." One sympathetic bank finally arranged a 20-year loan at 9 1/2 percent interest and they moved forward with the purchase.

The house had lost its initial grace and amenity when its spaces had been cut up into 15 small rooming-house rooms around 1895. The Sleminskis then set their restoration priorities. They would first equip and finish a sunny kitchen on the first floor, as well as the entire third floor to use as their temporary living room and master bedroom while they worked on the rest of the house.

It took a big chunk of money, but it was worth it, the couple say, to have the comfortable, roomy kitchen in which to cook, eat, and study.

The couple themselves worked the summer in the empty house, knocking down partitions with crowbar and sledgehammer, moving six layers of wallpaper, repairing, painting, and painting walls. They had a come in to replace "on site" all paneled dormer windows. They then decided to \$400 on professional sanding, sealing, and finishing of the third-floor oak floors and a pine staircase that joins the floors.

"Again," Adam explains, "we decided time was money and that, although we have done floors ourselves, it was worth the time and effort saved." By the time moved into their home last September, the couple claim they "were out of money." The kitchen and third floor were finished. They could get comfortable in them and even if it means getting it appraised. Appearances normally costs 1/4-1 percent of the value of the diamond. It could be worth it.

They continue to hang away at work, hope to have the first floor completed this fall with its rather elegant parlor and dining room. The second-floor renovation will be eventually they plan to convert the house into a rental apartment. This spring they completed two decks, flower beds, and are over a patio area in the back so they can outdoors this summer.

So far they have spent \$15,000 in repairs. They plan to invest \$25,000 more in the four years, paying for their improvements as they go. When the house is completed it will have five bedrooms and four bathrooms.

The ever-present problem in a renovation project like this, admits the entire couple, is dust — paper dust, dirt dust, street dust. The seepage is constant, and have had to learn to live with it. They also learned to block out of their vision bleak, unfinished areas and to remind themselves that one day it will all hang together and be beautiful.

They are retaining the architectural integrity of the house, including its high beamed chestnut doors, windows, and fireplaces. Now they are living with a mixture of new furnishings and a few antiques. They will strive to decorate the house "in period" cause they like and enjoy the blend of old and traditional. Plants, they claim, have greatly to "furnish" and decorate and by their completed rooms. They use them in a lavish hand.

New York

This is what happened when I went to buy a diamond. David Rosenthal, president of Kohinoor International, Ltd., supplied me with a .65 carat diamond, which he had bought directly from a major diamond cutter for \$3,785. Dennis Scoll, head of Parke-Bernet's jewelry department, confirmed this would be a fair price for the gem.

The diamond was of good quality, being nearly colorless and with almost no flaws. Mr. Rosenthal's parting words, as he entrusted me with the diamond were, "If you get \$4,000 for it, don't bring it back."

My destination was New York's famed diamond district. This area runs from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue on 47th Street. At the first stop, a store which advertised outside "We buy and sell diamonds," I fibbed that a brother had asked me to sell the diamond. I was hoping for \$4,000. The salesman examined the stone, shook his head, and said he would pay me \$1,400 for the gem. He explained how the shape was wrong, the flaws too large, and the color off.

Undaunted, I went to half a dozen more places and found the bids ranged from \$1,400 to \$1,800.

In other words, the buyers were only willing to pay 40-47 percent of the actual value of the diamond.

Why? Aside from the "flaws" the salesman was seeing, they assumed I did not know the value of the diamond. This means that anyone selling a diamond should at least know the going price for the diamond even if it means getting it appraised. Appearances normally costs 1/4-1 percent of the value of the diamond. It could be worth it.

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Business and financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wii Andersen came from Victoria, Australia, to New York's National Computer Conference (NCC), to find out what the competition is doing.

What he and a flock of other conference attendees found out, is that the computer market has become very price competitive and intent on demonstrating the application of computer technology.

Mr. Anderson, who is an Australian representative for several U.S. computer companies, was one of more than 34,000 people who flooded through the gates of the coliseum here to view the wares of 304 companies displayed in almost 1,000 exhibition booths filled with computer hardware, software, printouts, read-outs, and sales material.

Those who came saw signs of even more intense competition in the computer industry, with price cutting even affecting the giant in the industry, International Business Machines, Inc. (IBM).

In fact, the major undercurrents of the conference were price and application. Prices have come down and, according to one sales-

man, "Deals can be made on anything." IBM and Sperry Univac (No. 1 and No. 3 in the computer industry) were exhibiting their food price scanners, text editors, and electronics funds transfer (EFTS) and other applications of computer technology. There were no revolutionary items on display — just variations on existing technology.

Although no sales were allowed on the floor, salesmen quickly lined up potential clients for dinner, lunch, and breakfast. Hospitality suits in the Americana and Hilton hotels became miniature marketplaces.

Frost & Sullivan, Inc., a market research organization, reckons the growth rate of certain industry segments should continue especially strong. For example, the computer printer market will grow from \$1.08 billion in 1974 to \$3.6 billion in 1985, the research company found. Similarly, the European market for minicomputer peripherals and software will bloom from \$400 million in 1974 to \$821 million in 1984.

However, sales prospects look even better as more uses are found for computers. Said conference keynote speaker J. Paul Lyet, chairman of the board of Sperry Rand, "Today computer communications services used by

the general public are a \$100 million market. In another 10 years or so, that market will have exploded 100-fold to \$10 billion. By 1990, it will double to \$20 billion."

Computer systems are used in only about 10 percent of their potential applications, he asserts.

How will the use of the computer expand? According to Gerald G. Probst, president of Sperry Univac, the computer will enable businessmen to conduct much more business at home. Through the use of home terminals, the businessman can place orders, receive information, examine inventories, and order products to be shipped. Shoppers will eventually order merchandise from retail stores through their computer terminal.

This is not as far fetched as it might sound. At the NCC, Lear Siegler's booth was fashioned after a living room furnished with one oddity — their low priced multi-purpose terminal. At \$995 per terminal, it is coming within the consumer's range. Likewise, Data General was marketing a microcomputer for \$1,950.

One of the most popular exhibits was Threshold Technology's "voice data entry computer." Trained to recognize verbal commands, the computer stores information without manual transmission.

Paris

The 1971 French "Further education" law has proved to be one of the few real successes among the thousands of new government measures tried out since World War II. The law enables all French workers to enroll in study courses at their employers' expense and to continue in such courses up to retirement age, if they wish.

Since 1972 every French employer of over nine persons has been obliged to prove that a sum equal to 1 percent of his payroll has been spent for formal education of his employees or else paid to the government's central fund for the same purpose. The percentage will later be raised to 3 percent.

Only 1 million employees took study courses in 1972 but the total in 1976 will be about 3 million.

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# science

## Is mankind alone?: pro and con

We may indeed be alone in space

By Albert L. Weeks

Belief in the existence of extraterrestrial life and intelligence (ETI) is as virulent today as was the belief, say, in a geocentric universe in the Middle Ages. And, it appears, with about as much hard evidence to support it.

Numerous astronomers as well as popular science and non-scientific publications are weighing in on the side of ETI. Contributors to magazines ranging from *Science Digest* and *TV Guide*, toward the infra-red end of the credibility spectrum, to *Scientific American* and *Sky & Telescope*, toward the ultra-violet end, assert to one degree or another that the hypothesis is true.

While factual proof for ETI may be lacking, say its adherents, the hints of its existence are nevertheless present and accounted for. UFOs, "panspermism" (that comets and meteors allegedly bear traces of "seeds" of extraterrestrial organisms), supposed fossils left behind in antiquity by extraterrestrial visitors, eclipsing binaries (stars with planet-like companions revolving around them), and existence of billions of "sun-like" stars — all these phenomena have convinced the Isaac Asimovs and Carl Sagens in the U.S. and the Josef Shklovskys and Aleksandr Oparins in the U.S.S.R., and millions of laymen, that we are not alone in the universe.

But when you dig through various layers of the pro-ETI or pro-Little Green Men position, the credibility of the hypothesis begins to fade like last year's Comet Kohoutek.

Take that part of the ETI argument which is based on "probability." Namely, that with all those billions of "suns" out there, is it not probable that many of them "must have" earth-like planets circling them?

One can begin to question this line of argument even before leaving our own solar system:

Not too many years ago, some reputable astronomers were convinced that Mars and Venus bore what might be signs of life. Now scientists have studied at close range these most earth-like planets in our own system, and the results are well known. The Martian "canals" turn out to be as dry as those "seas" on the moon.

(Needless to say, the most famous astronomers of all time, pioneers like Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo, made some embarrassing wrong guesses. Even so, the human wish to find company elsewhere in the solar system or the universe at large dies hard, and so the Martian polar caps are the last hope.)

Let's face it: Viking or no Viking, we are alone in the solar system! The moon, Mars, and Venus are mere clunkers.

Nor does taking probability statistics on a quick trip into deep space help the ETI hypothesis. Billions of "sun-like" stars do not equal the Sun or the Earth. Sun and Earth both have had very special and quite possibly utterly unique evolutions. Probability statistics can be applied sensibly only when all the possibilities are both known and countable.

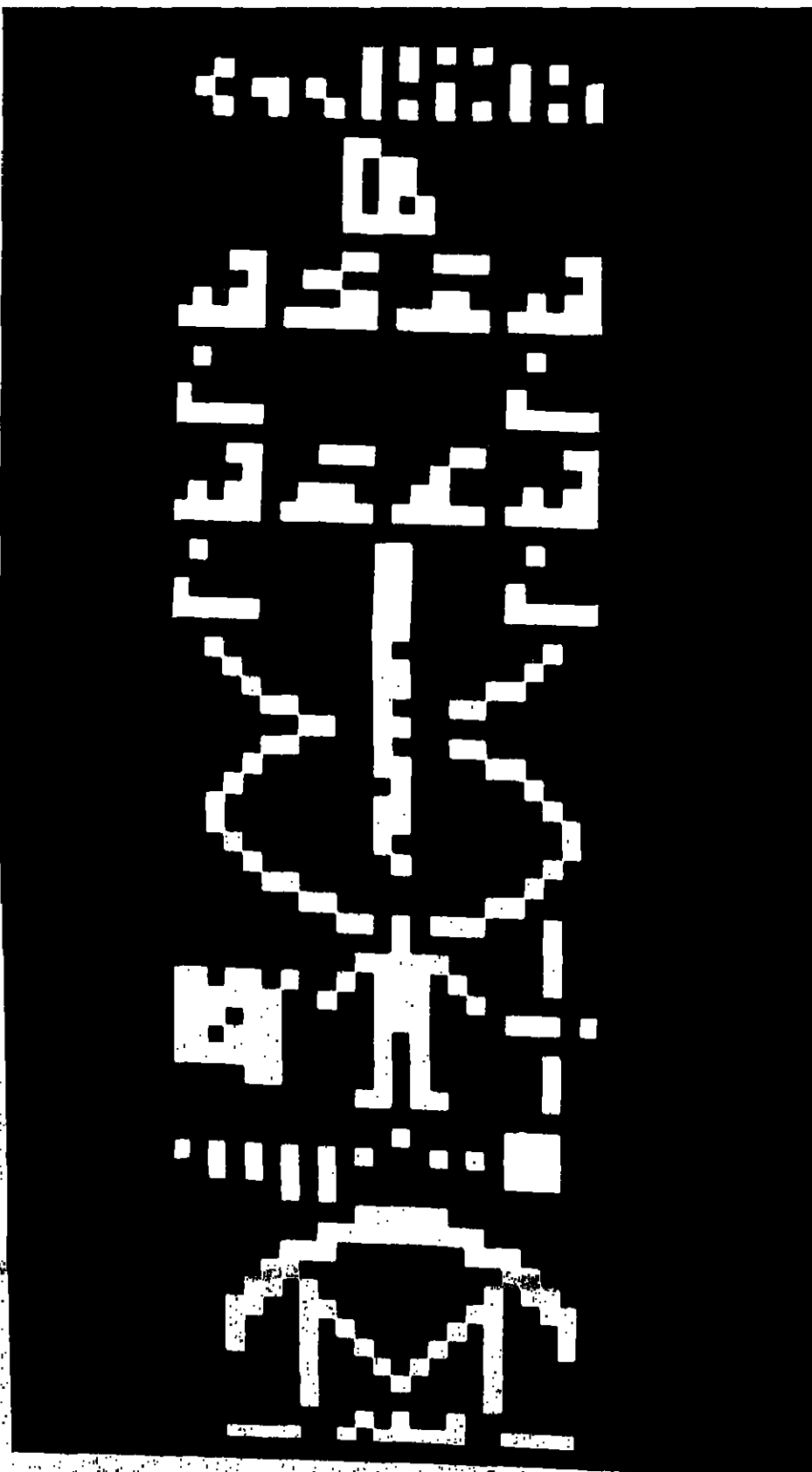
As for the universe, it does not matter how many "sun-like" stars there are: If all those stars are sun-like only superficially, or if all those eclipsing companions are simply billions more distant "worlds," such as Mercury, Venus, Mars.

The late Jacques Monod, the brilliant French biochemist and Nobel Prize winner, asserted that indeterminacy, unpredictability, and causation with infinite contingencies appear to characterize the origin and evolution of the myriad processes on our biosphere.

It used to take courage to believe in a heliocentric "universe." Today, it is equally courageous for man to guess that he may be alone in the universe after all.

A Viking spacecraft now orbits Mars. And scientists around the world will be waiting eagerly for its answers to many questions — including any light it may cast on the search for life on the Red Planet.

Meanwhile, skeptics question the enthusiasm of scientists who have proclaimed life in outer space to be almost a certainty. On this page the Monitor presents two views: Albert Weeks, professor of continuing education at New York University, argues for man's uniqueness; Monitor feature editor and former science editor Robert C. Cowen makes a case for life's universality.



Reprinted by courtesy of Technology Review

### Earth's message to outer space

Shown here is a translation of a message sent in binary code from the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico on Nov. 16, 1974, to anyone in our galaxy who may be listening. The top row represents the numbers 1 to 10; the symbol beneath represents the atomic numbers for hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and phosphorus. Next are symbols representing the formulas for sugars and bases in nucleotides of DNA, followed by the number of nucleotides in DNA surrounded by a double helix. Beneath is the figure of a human being; to the left is a symbol representing the population of the earth; to the right, the average height of a human being. Next is the solar system, showing earth displaced toward man. At the bottom is the Arecibo telescope.

Why should man be unique?

By Robert C. Cowen

One of the greatest threats of any human thought has been the presumption of distance to walk on (as there are in humanity and its environs are many other countries). Not only are there 10 cosmos. Indeed, for a long time, celestial parks, more than 100 country parks, closely associated celestial realm was 1.25 million acres of common land (mostly heath), and nearly 100 square miles of "access."

Astronomy has dispelled that notion of a universe opened to the public. There's more still. Now a spacecraft is to land on Mars. In England and Wales, there are 103,000 challenge the residual arrogance of the footpaths and bridleways as well, all life is unique to earth.

If neither Viking I nor Viking II find signs of Martian life, their mission there, in the biology experiments, and everywhere from village to village, are only one of 13 Viking investigations. Or from where a village once was to where nature of Mars. The significance of the other might have been.

Many were trodden by prehistoric man. And many are kept open today by thoroughly modern men and women dedicated voluntarily to the service of the Ramblers' Association or one of its 450 affiliated societies.

Those knights errant, armed with maps, notebooks, sticks, and probably wire cutters, defend the rights of all civilian foot-sloggers. They challenge farmers who plow up footpaths without proper notice or forget to restore them. Or who illegally loose bulls in footpath fields. Or erect wire fences across paths.

### Research notebook

have been committed to look for life on earth. This reflects the 180-degree in the skepticism about extraterrestrial life prevailed among scientists only two years ago.

The general belief that evolution of life is too tortuous and chancey to be where has yielded to growing conviction it happens readily and quickly when a favor it and that such conditions prevail in the universe.

No direct evidence supports this, but does any undercut it. As Bruce C. Beemer of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory manages the Viking mission, notes nothing we can identify in geology, astronomy that makes life on earth.

And there is the tantalizing question of complex organic chemicals, and with earthly life processes, and with gas of interstellar space. Until a few scientists could conceive of molecules surviving in that harsh environment, many scientists find it hard to conceive of organic life not arising widely among the millions of planetary systems that the theory predicts should exist (and observations of certain stars that see planets suggest do exist).

It's impossible to calculate probability of alien life forms, especially intelligence. But, in the judgment of many, the presumptive reasons for believing elsewhere overwhelm the old argument of earthly uniqueness.

Life here may differ considerably on a distant planet, since each evolved individual characteristics and traits, just as different civilizations have had their individuality. But, in the lying basics, life everywhere may be much in common.

It is this conviction that inspired astronomers in several countries to send signals intelligent aliens may be. We could turn our backs on this message faith as "wishful thinking," or equally, if not more, wishful to do so. As Giuseppe Cocconi and Philip Morrison, then at Cornell University, noted first, suggested such a radio search. "The probability of success is different; but, if we never search, the success is zero."

Whatever the Vikings do or do not find, the search for life beyond earth will continue.

## Ambling your way through England and Wales

By John Allan May  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Whether it is rambling, ambling, running, jogging, or just plain old-fashioned walking that you are after, there is no country like Britain for it — particularly England and Wales.

Not only are there nearly 15,000 miles of long-distance trails to walk on (as there are in many other countries). Not only are there 10 country parks, more than 100 country parks, closely associated celestial realm was 1.25 million acres of common land (mostly heath), and nearly 100 square miles of "access."

Walking here is a very serious business. Footpaths and bridle ways here are highways in law. They have the same legal protection in principle as the motorist's superhighways or the city streets. They, too, are part of "the Queen's high way."

Local county and town governments have to maintain definitive maps of all paths in their areas and to sign-post them. Ordnance Survey (OS) includes them on its splendid nationwide series of maps. The HA recently fought a battle against the proposed elimination of the OS series of maps on the scale of 2½ inches per mile, which accurately mark the boundaries of individual fields and which expert ramblers thus prefer. The government wanted a more commercial set of maps, but was forced to give in.

There's no one as tough as the English ramblers when it comes to the English ramblers.

Literally a score of footpath guidebooks exist. They range from guides for £3 (\$8) like the new "Guide to Offa's Dyke" to those costing 13p (20 cents) like the Parish "Guide to Walks Around Binfield."

For 30p (60 cents) the Ramblers' Association publishes a great "Bed, Breakfast, and Bus Guide."

The Wigan Footpath Society recently even got a verdict of maladministration from the local "ombudsman" against their Metropolitan Borough Council for lack of attention to paths.

And the Ramblers' Association has published a very successful volume: "Guide to Private Prosecutions in the Magistrates Courts for Obstruction of Rights of Way."

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Dolgellau, Wales

By Peter Mitchell, Camera Press Ltd.

### 103,000 miles of walkways crisscross Great Britain

The Offa's Dyke walk is one of 10 long-distance trails. It runs the length of the Welsh-English border (168 miles) and was built originally a thousand years ago by King Offa of Mercia. Toughest walk today is the 250-mile Pennine Way. When completed, the longest will be the magnificent Devon and Cornwall coast path, which will offer 500 miles of footpath grandeur.

Footpaths in Scotland do not have the same history — nor the same legal priority. But then the Scots' law of trespass is softer than the En-

glish, and one can walk more or less wherever one wants on the mountains (except in the deer-stalking season).

No wonder that when the British Automobile Association published a huge compendium of walks called "No Through Road," it found itself with a runaway best seller on its feet.

Don't miss a good walk in Great Britain. It is an absolute must.

The address of the Ramblers' Association, by the way, is 2 Crawford Mews, York Street, London W1H 1PT.

## Poland: where Chopin played and Copernicus 'set the world in motion'

By Leavitt F. Morris  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

The rhythmic clip-clop of horses' hooves aroused me from my early-morning reverie here at the Kasprowy hotel in the heart of Poland's Tatra mountains. I promptly rushed to my balcony to see what caused the interruption.

A delightful, eye-opening scene greeted me. A half-dozen horse-drawn borzokas (carriages) filled with family groups, moved with leisurely fashion up the hill toward the hotel. The steady, relaxed pace of the horses and the joy-

ous expressions of the driver and riders reflected the pleasant tempo of this popular vacation retreat, where tranquility and scenic grandeur combine with a variety of recreational opportunities.

The Hotel Orbs Kasprowy, situated on a tree-covered slope 3,000 feet above sea level, faces the majestic Tatra mountains, their jagged peaks rising as high as 7,000 feet. It boasts an indoor swimming pool, a sauna, a bowling alley, some tennis courts, minigolf, an ice-skating rink, and a ski lift. The hotel's accommodations — 253 double rooms, each with full bath — were the best we have experienced so far on this whirlwind tour.

Zakopane has all the appearances of an Alpine village. It has maintained its original architecture of "highland cottages," which are designed so that their steep roofs shed the heavy snows of winter. One of the most famous ski jumps in the world is located here too, "Wielka Korkiew," where a record leap of 330 feet was made. And a funicular ride to the 3,000-foot summit of Gubalowka is rewarded with a panoramic view of the Tatras, with Zakopane nestling in the valley below.

After five strenuous days of traveling from Warsaw to visit cities and villages, walking through museums, palaces, cathedrals, and town halls, we needed a stay in just such a relaxing resort.

En route to Zakopane, our first major stop had been at Zelazowia Wola: to visit the house of Frederic Chopin. There we listened to an accomplished pianist play several of Chopin's works. Every Sunday a recital is given of Chopin's music: a modest charge is made.

Next — and one of the most interesting stops of the trip — was Torun, hometown of astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus. An inscription on a granite plinth in front of the Torun Town Hall tower carries the words "Nicolaus Copernicus Thorenensis Terrae motor, Solis Coeliq; stator." (Nicholas Copernicus of Torun set the earth in motion, called the sun and the heavens to a halt). The Copernicus Museum (the house in which the great astronomer was born) has been restored to its original late 15th-century appearance. (It is closed on Wednesdays.)

In the Old Town Market of Torun is the Old Town Hall, considered one of the most motu-

mental achievements of medieval burgher architecture in Europe. The building was destroyed several times but rebuilt meticulously according to the original plans.

Another building of note in Torun is St. John's Church; of particular interest is its presbytery which — built after 1260 — is the oldest part of the church. The present tower was built between 1497 and 1433. The bell in the tower, called "Tuba Dei," was made in Torun in 1500 and is the second largest bell in Poland.

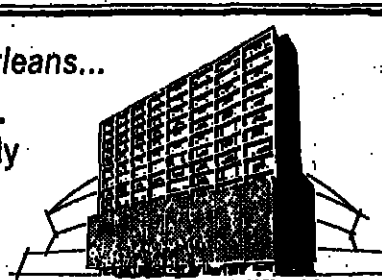
Our study-tour group then made a visit to Poznan, where every June an International Fair is held in which 50 countries participate. Poznan is situated on the Warta River and is primarily a large industrial center.

Poznan's Town Hall is considered one of the best examples of Renaissance architecture in the country. Within the Town Hall is a historical museum of the city. Another nearby museum of interest contains a worldwide collection of old musical instruments.

Wroclaw, the largest city in Lower Silesia, lies on the Odra River. During World War II it was reduced to rubble by German bombers. However, visitors entering the city today would never know such destruction had taken place. Modern apartment buildings rise against the skyline, and new industries flourish.

Main attraction for tourists is the Market Square in the center of the Old Town. There most of the houses are steep-roofed, with 14-15th century Gothic framework and Baroque front elevations. All were reconstructed after the war.

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## Canada's Stratford Festival

# Celebrating summer with Shakespeare

By John Beaufort

Stratford, Ontario  
Canada's Stratford Festival unveiled its 24th season with an "Antony and Cleopatra" that proved the most thoroughly satisfying, as well as the most challenging, of the new season's opening plays.

Shakespeare's extraordinary mingling of martial-political power struggles with the passion-swept personal fates of the Roman general and his queen of the Nile is authoritatively set forth in the revival directed by Robin Phillips. With the familiar stage balcony removed, the open playing area has been expanded to accommodate the geography of the classic Mediterranean world.

Shakespeare's demands naturally fall heaviest on the players in the two principal roles. Here the festival is doubly fortunate in the Antony of Keith Baxter and the Cleopatra of Maggie Smith. Mr. Baxter grasps the full dimensions of Antony's self-inflicted dilemma: a great leader's headlong disintegration, the spectacle of a strong man conquered by his own weakness. The dotage of the Roman triumvir ("In the east my pleasure lies...") undermines his generalship and leads to the awful admission, "I have offended reputation." Even as authority melts from him, desperation mounts. Mr. Baxter conveys the terrible consequences of the downfall.

As the fatal cause of the corruption, Miss Smith realizes a Cleopatra whose fascination includes not merely allure and cunning, but an irresistible womanliness. Miss Smith can change moods with the lightning swiftness the role demands — as capricious as a summer night's storm. A stunning figure in the gorgeous caftans designed by Daphne Dare, Miss Smith is giving the kind of performance that challenges superlatives.

### 'Merchant of Venice'

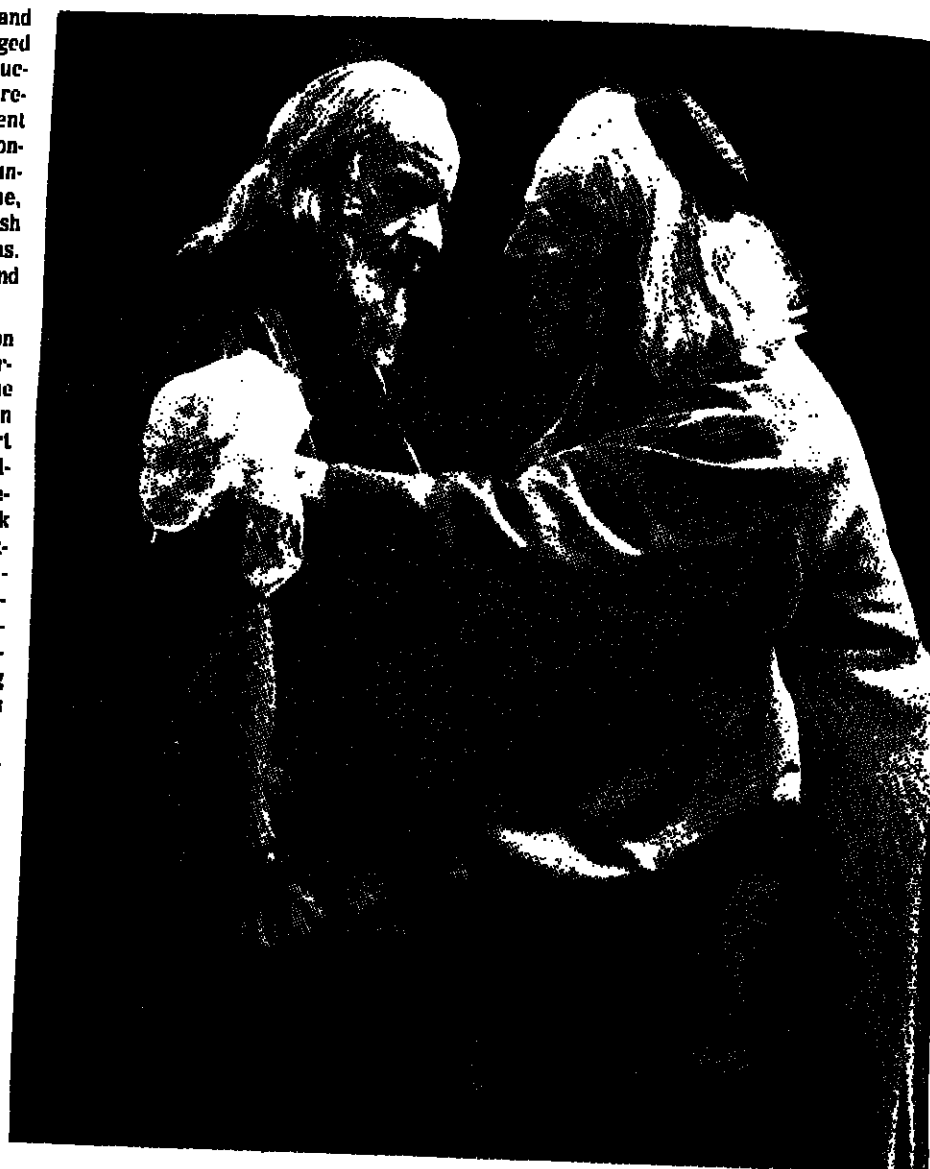
"The Merchant of Venice" demonstrates emphatically that Hume Cronyn is an actor whose stature exceeds his height. The Cronyn

Shylock could well tower over a livelier and more impressive revival than the one staged by Bill Glassco. In a decidedly uneven production, Mr. Cronyn gives a performance of tremendous power and dignity. From the moment Shylock taps his foot ever so slightly as he considers making Antonio the 3,000-ducet loan until the hammer blow defeats of the trial scene, Mr. Cronyn painstakingly explores the Jewish money lender's deep hurts and humiliations. This is at all points a marvelously clear and measured portrait.

In too many other respects, the production deadens and diminishes the play. Miss Burroughs does little to suggest that Portia is one of the great Shakespearean women's parts. In this inadequately directed revival, she is a sort of post-dub rich girl waiting in suburban Belmont for Mr. Right to come along. And a pedestrian Mr. Right is what she gets in Nick Mancuso's Bassanio. With such notable exceptions as Mr. Hopkins (an amusing Launcelot Gobbo), Gregory Wanless (an irrepresensible Lorenzo), Frank Maraden (Prince of Aragon), and William Needles (the Duke of Venice), the Stratford ensemble is second-string caliber. For so prestigious a festival as this one, second string is not good enough.

The question occurs: Is Mr. Phillips undertaking too much, spreading his forces too thin, sacrificing quality and standards to volume? Whatever the reason, there is little about this "Merchant of Venice" that measures up to Mr. Cronyn's Shylock.

By way of footnote, it should be reported that Mr. Glassco seeks to mitigate the play's anti-Semitism by having some of Shylock's fellow Jews desert him when he at last proves immovable over the pound of flesh. It is a plausible gesture to a more compassionate age. The director also transfers the time of the comedy to mid-18th-century Italy. Apart from allowing Susan Beason to design some picturesquely "different" costumes, the change signifies nothing one way or another.



Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice': Max Helpmann, Hume Cronyn

## What the poet wrote before he wrote poetry

Jill, by Philip Larkin. New York: The Overlook Press. \$8.95. London: Faber & Faber. £1.25, paper.

By Robert Nye

British poet Philip Larkin is established as a writer with a voice of his own and something to say. Mild but hard-edged, strict and sad and level-headed, that voice seems ideal for the plain expression of plain thoughts:

Ah were I courageous enough  
To shout "Stuff your pension!"  
But I know, all too well, that's the stuff  
That dreams are made on.

Larkin wrote those lines at least 20 years ago. They embody a tone that is still active in his work. Curiously, the phrase which some readers might find offensive — although true

enough to the way most people feel, at least occasionally — seems to me to sit very uneasily in the poem as a whole. Larkin has never quite mastered the slangy and the demotic in the way he would like to have mastered it.

His latest volume of poems published in Britain, "High Windows," contained a number of poems that conspicuously failed to carry some vernacular obscenities. I mean: Larkin feels this need to put such expressions into his verse, because he hears them in everyday life. But his verse hardly possesses the richness, the exuberance, the Chaucerian texture which might sustain such things.

He writes, you might say, an unfurnished poetry of furnished rooms — poems about men who have not taken the risk of marriage, and live alone; poems about missed chances, unfilled opportunities. The typical Larkin poem is

a subtle and sensitive examination of not really having lived very much at all. For this reason, and because he is technically extremely adroit, he has suited the mood of British poetry in what could be defined as its post-Dylan Thomas period. Anything further from the celebrations of the Welsh poet's "Fern Hill" would be hard to imagine.

"Jill" is a revised release of a novel which Mr. Larkin wrote when he was 21 years old, and which was first published in Britain in 1944. For this edition he has written an amusing introduction about Oxford in wartime — Kingsley Amis makes his entrance, for instance, "collapsing expertly on a staircase, clutching his chest, in response to someone firing an imaginary cowboy gun at him. 'No one who knew Kingsley at this time,' writes Mr. Larkin, 'would deny that what chiefly dis-

## New life in a not quite dead language

By August Heckscher

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

At St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, I dropped by recently to talk with the head of the classics department, Mr. George Tracy. A vigorous, youthful-looking man, with only a slight mannerism of speech to indicate his recondite calling, he spoke optimistically of the state of Latin studies at the school. A few years ago, it is true, Latin had been removed from the list of required courses; and a precipitous fall in student numbers had taken place. But with some attention to the scholars of each incoming class, and with refreshing improvements in the teaching of Latin, the numbers today show an encouraging upward trend.

In that school of approximately five hundred students, more than a hundred will be choosing to study Latin next autumn, with a number of them going through a full five years. St. Paul's is a private school and has long been known as a bastion of the classics. But in Concord, Mr. Tracy assured me, a "considerable number" of students are finishing as many as five years of Latin; and the subject is still being offered in the high schools of at least the bigger New Hampshire towns.

All this was rather surprising to me. Latin is not only supposed to be a dead language, but as a subject has been thought to be on the way out. In 1965, according to nationwide statistics, there were over 638,000 high school Latinists, but by 1970 this had dropped to 270,000. At that rate, evidently, the decline would soon be fatal. But evidently there are

counter-forces at work. Here and there, perhaps among a growing number of devotees and enthusiasts, the old Roman language is still being coned.

As late as the eighteenth century Latin was an essential tool of learning. The great texts in law, in medicine, in theology were available only in the universal tongue. But the goad of necessity passed with good translations and with modern texts; thereafter

Latin remained as a tradition and a faith. Arguments were adduced as to its effectiveness in training the mind, preparing students for learning foreign languages, and for giving them access to ancient cultures. But these were weak props, and they fell before the democratization of education and the growing tendency to let students study whatever they chose. As one girl at St. Paul's said to me, "I like Latin, but I have had to drop it because



'The Noon Recess' 1873: etching by Winslow Homer

there is so much to learn in the world."

Many other things which in their time were basic necessities of life have been surpassed by progress and now survive as a pleasure, a sport or a hobby. Fishing and gardening are for many of us residues of a more primitive society; sailing, likewise, lingers as an adventure and a passion when steam and its successors have taken over the seas. So the study of Latin may find a new justification in the student's mind: a thing of beauty and excitement in itself, an intensely rewarding discipline which leaves one undeniably enriched.

Meanwhile, as Mr. Tracy indicated, new methods of teaching Latin are removing something of the curse that fell upon it and made it a matter of despair or hatred to generations of schoolboys. The student is introduced into the mysteries of the tongue without having to learn by rote the conjugations and declensions, with all their endless irregularities; he is spared (at least until he needs to know it) such distinctions as that between the hortatory and jussive subjunctives. He begins to read Latin right from the beginning; and what he reads has the flavor of a culture removed from him by centuries, yet still as near as a belief in justice and loyalty and truth.

I asked Mr. Tracy whether there was any hope for one who, like myself, had known Latin in school and yet for whom it is now an absolutely lost art. Indeed, said he, the memory is more asleep than extinct. Would I have to go through Caesar again, in order to press forward into the more inviting fields of Cicero and Ovid, Plautus, Catullus, Vergil?

On this last point Mr. Tracy was quite definite. Caesar is useful in the classroom, he said; it has comparatively simple syntax and a reasonably limited vocabulary; if it does not exactly delight the young it gives them a certain manly confidence in their powers. But a necessity — no. Without Caesar the gates are still open to the smiling fields of Roman, Medieval and Renaissance literature. With that I thanked my host, and went forth into the light, greatly reassured.

## Children worse off than alcoholic parents

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco  
Dorothy Miller, president of the Institute for Scientific Analysis here, began an extremely important study of mothers and children in trouble in 1961. One facet of the study was a survey of 1,945 mental-hospital patients who had been released five years earlier. In 1970, Dr. Miller began a study of the children of schizophrenic mothers taken from the original 1,945.

Next was a study of the children of convicts who had been released from prison in 1966. Then in 1973, began a study of the children of alcoholics in comparison with similarly trou-

bled children whose parents were not alcoholics, but who were poor, labeled by authorities as deviants, and considered disadvantaged.

In every way, the children of alcoholics are worse off than their counterparts. Dr. Miller gives some highlights from her recent study:

- Three times as many children of alcoholics had to be placed in foster homes (21 percent to 7 percent).

- Diagnosis of mental illness was twice as great among children of alcoholics (21 percent to 11 percent).

- Juvenile-delinquency records were high for both groups but 50 percent for the children of alcoholics and only 31 percent for the comparison group.

- Twice as many of the alcoholics' children married under the age of 18 (8 percent to 3 percent).

- None of the comparison group attempted suicide, but 7 percent of the children of alcoholics did.

Although school counselors and other social agencies gave considerable attention to both groups of children and considerably more to

the children of alcoholics, Dr. Miller found that they seemed to have little impact. For example, these young people, now between 19 and 39 years of age, have made "a much poorer social adjustment than those in the comparison group."

For example, 49 percent of the alcoholics' children are on welfare while only 25 percent of the comparison group are not able to support themselves.

Schools and school counseling have appeared to make little difference for these children. Generally school administrators know of parental drinking problems and readily admit that the children of alcoholics appear to have a more difficult time in school than other children. But as for solutions, Dr. Miller found none in the school systems dealing with the children in her study.

She is continuing her study, and focusing more attention on what actually happens in school to children of deviant parents, not only in regard to carrying labels from class to class, but in regard to special help and recordable results from same.

## Australian Ballet: big dazzle, little delight

By Nancy Goldner

New York  
Now that ballet has become so popular, it sometimes takes on the aura of big business. This is true, I think, of the Australian Ballet's production of "The Merry Widow."

It has the look of a packaged product. The program lists quite prominently those Australian business companies, all sounding very prominent themselves, that gave money to the enterprise.

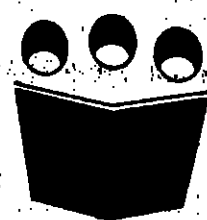
Although "The Merry Widow" has already toured parts of Australia, it has a "made for export" aroma about it. It has characteristics which people associate (often foolishly) with big-time ballet. It is full-length, and it is very, very expensive.

Unlike most of the full-length works ballet companies, "The Merry Widow" is not a hand-me-down, or a so-called new production. The Australian Ballet can boast of an indigenous product, having been conceived by Australian-born Robert Helpmann, and can also boast of something of a theatrical coup, in that the company received special permission from the heirs of composer Franz Lehár, and librettists Victor Léon and Leo Stein to stage the operetta in balletic terms.

The company came to New York (and, subsequently, London) on the petticoats of Dame Margot Fonteyn. Five years ago the Australians came here on the coattails of Rudolf Nureyev. Ah, well, such is the fate of a regional company yearning to go on the international circuit.

This production tells us very little about the Australian Ballet. There is lots of dancing, choreographed by Ronald Hynd, but its functions as a support to the lavish costumes and to the whole atmosphere of spectacle. The main effect is that the company looks well-heeled and expertly made up, that it intends to dazzle the audience with lavishness, with expertise, instead of talent. The ballet's incoherent charm can hardly surface. Even the most stalwart fans of operetta — Lehár, Paris characters — will find this "Merry Widow" dull and heavy. The waltzes never really take off.

The Balkan national dances have no fizz. The can-can scene at Chez Maxim's is a vulgarization of chic. The operetta's slightly satiric point of view is sugar-coated, while its heart-of-gold center is barely touched upon in the ballet. All this "Merry Widow" can muster is gaudy glamour and sentimentality.



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Celle traduction est le condensé d'un article paraissant page 14.

## Trop d'eau ?

par Richard Critchfield  
écrit spécialement pour  
The Christian Science Monitor

Le Caire  
Une croûte blanche de sel, mince et meurtrière, commence à s'étaler sur des millions d'hectares de terrain dans la contrée la plus fertile du monde. C'est la conséquence du grand emballement des années 1950 et 1960 pour la construction de grands barrages et la mise sur pied de projets d'irrigation et l'utilisation de la grande abondance d'eau sans un drainage suffisant.

Dans une nouvelle étude publiée conjointement par le Programme de l'Environnement des Nations Unies (UNEP) et le World-watch Institute (l'Institut de vigilance mondiale) dont le siège est à Washington, l'écologiste Erik Eckholm rapporte que de grandes étendues de terrain dans les trente pays les plus irrigués du monde sont sérieusement menacées par la salinité, l'alcalinité et la stagnation de l'eau.

Le sel a endommagé 2 millions d'hectares sur les 10 millions d'hectares de la plaine de l'Indus dans le Pakistan; la région du monde la plus irriguée; 6 millions des 80 millions d'hectares irrigués de l'Inde; au moins 1/5 des principales régions irriguées de la Chine; entre 25 et 50% de la vallée de l'Euphrate en Syrie; 15% du nouveau projet d'irrigation du Jourdain dans la vallée du Jourdain; 20 000 hectares le long de la côte péruvienne, 30% de la région de la Patagonie en Argentine; 50% des terrains irrigués de la région très peuplée du nord-est du Brésil; de vastes étendues dans les vallées du Mexique et du Yacui au nord-ouest du Mexique.

L'eau servant à l'irrigation contient de minuscules particules de sel (plus qu'il n'en trouve dans l'eau de pluie), provenant du sol et concentrées par l'évaporation constante de la réserve

d'eau. Le drainage des champs irrigués est nécessaire pour éloigner le sel des racines des plantes et l'envoyer dans la couche de terrain au-dessous. Abuser de l'irrigation peut faire monter les nappes d'eau souterraines suffisamment pour envahir le sous-sol et empêcher l'évacuation du sel loin des racines. Quand il est trop important, l'abus d'irrigation peut même engorger d'eau les racines des plantes.

Ainsi que les paysans égyptiens en amont et en aval du Nil le découvrent, quand les nappes d'eau souterraines atteignent 125 centimètres au-dessous de la surface du sol, elles étouffent les racines et les plantes jaunissent. Si la montée des eaux est suffisante, le sel remonte à la surface, formant une croûte semblable à de la neige et rien ne pousse.

Les anciens habitants de la Mésopotamie ont inventé l'irrigation mais ils n'ont jamais maîtrisé le drainage. Il en est résulté, entre 4000 et 2000 ans avant Jésus Christ (deux siècles avant qu'Abraham partît d'Ur pour Canaan) qu'ils abimèrent tellement le sol entre le Tigre et l'Euphrate qu'il s'est transformé en un désert aride et alcalin et l'est resté depuis lors.

Au contraire, de tels effets préjudiciables furent évités en l'Egypte pendant 6000 ans par la crue annuelle du Nil en août, laquelle, tandis qu'elle drainait, faisait évacuer le sel. Mais depuis que le barrage d'Assouan a commencé à emmagasiner de l'eau en 1885, la salinité est devenue une telle menace pour la vallée et le delta du Nil que le gouvernement égyptien a entrepris des projets de drainage et de filtrage. Les experts occidentaux disent qu'ils ne répondent qu'au quart des besoins estimés.

Le Moyen-Orient est la région où le problème de la salinité est le plus extrême parce que ses terrains cultivés, des taches vertes dans le vaste désert

environnant, sont presque tous irrigués.

En Asie, le Pakistan a assujéti sa survie nationale à un effort de drainage et de filtrage de 500 millions de dollars pour 10 ans lancé par le premier ministre Zulfikar Ali Bhutto en 1973. 1/5 de ses terres irriguées ont été endommagées par des eaux stagnantes et la salinité.

Une partie des ennuis du Pakistan, comme d'ailleurs, viennent de ce que l'attention et les fonds gouvernementaux ont été consacrés à la construction de barrages gigantesques et de travaux d'irrigation. Le barrage de Tarbela sur l'Indus, le barrage rempli de terre le plus grand du monde (Assouan est le second) a coûté 1,2 milliards de dollars; et le réservoir Mangla, qui fonctionne depuis 1967, a coûté 500 millions de dollars. Il reste peu de temps et d'argent pour financer des puits, des méthodes de drainage et de dessalement. On peut se rendre compte du degré d'urgence de Tarbela et de Mangla quand on sait que tous deux furent construits en sachant que leurs réservoirs seraient complètement ensablés en 50 à 75 ans et devraient être remplacés par de nouvelles structures d'acier et de béton.

Le système d'irrigation adopté au Pakistan est devenu si compliqué que la lutte pour le dessalement nécessite des analyses par ordinateur et de la haute technologie pour le contrôle du pompage et de l'irrigation sur de vastes étendues. Toute panne pour cause de guerre ou de luttes politiques prolongées laisserait la plupart des paysans du Pakistan sans aucun recours.

La menace posée par la salinité sur la production de nourriture est l'une des plus graves auxquelles le monde ait à faire face, parce que la croissance des terres irriguées — 3% par an pendant les 20 dernières années — est la raison principale pour laquelle la production de nourriture globale est restée légère-

ment au-dessus de la croissance de la population (actuellement 1,9% par an, globalement).

La superficie totale des terres irriguées du monde est passée de 8 millions d'hectares en 1800 à 40 millions d'hectares en 1900, 105 millions d'hectares en 1970. La plupart des experts sont d'accord pour dire que la superficie des terres irriguées peut pas augmenter de plus de 1% à l'an de 1976 à 2000. Et avec 15% à 20% qui sont menacés, endommagés ou détruits par la salinité et la stagnation des eaux, la quantité des terres cultivées arrosées par l'irrigation pourrait en déclin.

Dans son livre, habilement intitulé *Losing Ground* (Perdre du terrain), Erik Eckholm décrit d'autres pays d'être détruites pour de vastes régions de terres, atteintes à la compossibilité d'un autre *Dust Bowl* comme en 1930 aux Etats-Unis (toute une région fut transformée en une mer de sable par la sécheresse) si des mesures de conservation des sols sont ignorées dans la course pour nourrir le monde. L'auteur explique que le projet de l'ex-premier ministre soviétique, Nikita S. Khrouchtchev, pour transformer des terres vierges à l'est, en labourages peu profonds et d'un manque de défrichage.

Il rapporte que non seulement le Sahara descend vers le sud mais qu'il se glisse vers le nord. Le désert envahit 100 000 hectares de terre au Maroc, en Algérie, en Tunisie et en Libye chaque année incitant l'armée algérienne à essayer de planter une barrière d'au moins 1600 km à travers le pays.

Richard Critchfield, précédemment employé par le « Washington Star », reçu des subventions pour passer quelques années en Asie et en Afrique pour étudier et faire des rapports sur les dangers des régions rurales.

Dies ist eine gekürzte Fassung des auf Seite 14 erscheinenden Artikels.

## Zu viel Wasser?

tergrund zu schwemmen. Wenn zu viel bewässert wird, kann der unterirdische Wasserstand so weit steigen, daß der Untergrund mit Wasser gesättigt wird und das Ausspülen nicht möglich ist. So kann sogar dazu kommen, daß die Wurzeln im Wasser stehen.

Wie die ägyptischen Bauern am Nil entdecken, sterben die Wurzeln ab, und die Pflanzen werden gelb, sobald der unterirdische Wasserstand etwa einen Meter unter der Erdoberfläche erreicht hat. Wenn er hoch genug steigt, sammelt sich an der Oberfläche Salz an, es bildet sich eine schneeähnliche Kruste, und nichts wächst.

Die alten Mesopotamier erfanden die künstliche Bewässerung, doch sie meisterten niemals die Entwässerung. Das Ergebnis war, daß sie zwischen 4000 und 2000 v. Chr. (zwei Jahrhunderte bevor Abraham von Ur nach Canaan aufbrach) die Erde zwischen dem Tigris und Euphrat so vollständig zugrunde gerichtet hatten, daß das Gebiet seit der Zeit eine unfruchtbare alkalische Wüste ist.

Ägypten hingegen wurde 6.000 Jahre lang vor solch schädlichen Auswirkungen dadurch bewahrt, daß jedes Jahr im August der Nil die Gegend überschwemmte und somit das Salz hinwegspülte, wenn das Wasser abfloß. Aber seit 1865, seitdem durch den Assuan-Damm Wasser gespeichert wird, ist die Salzhaltigkeit für das Nil-Tal und das Delta eine solche Gefahr geworden, daß die ägyptische Regierung umfangreiche Projekte zur Entwässerung und Auslaugung durchführt. Westliche Experten meinen, daß sie nur einem Viertel des geschätzten Bedarfs entsprechen.

Im Nahen Osten ist das Problem der Salzhaltigkeit am akuten, weil dort beinahe alle Anbaugelände — grüne Flecken in einer riesigen Wüste — künstlich bewässert werden.

In Asien hat Pakistan seine ganze Hoffnung auf ein 500-Millionen-Dollar-Projekt gesetzt, das 1973 vom Ministerpräsident Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ins Leben gerufen wurde, und zwar hat der Ab-

sicht, das Land zehn Jahre lang auszuheilen und zu entwässern. Ein Fünftel des bewässerten Landes wurde durch zu viel Wasser und Salzhaltigkeit verdorben.

In Pakistan wie in anderen Ländern besteht die Schwierigkeit teilweise darin, daß die Regierung sich so stark auf den Bau gigantischer Dämme und Bewässerungsanlagen konzentriert und so viel Geld hineingesteckt hat. Der Tarbela-Damm am Indus, der größte mit Erde gefüllte Damm der Welt (der Assuan-Damm ist der zweitgrößte), kostete 1,2 Milliarden Dollar; und das Mangla-Reservoir, das 1967 in Betrieb genommen wurde, kostete 500 Millionen Dollar. Wenig Zeit oder Geld ist übrig geblieben, um für Röhrenbrunnen, Entwässerung oder andere Auslaugungsmethoden zu sorgen. Wie dringend notwendig Tarbela und Mangla waren, ist daran zu sehen, daß beide in dem Wissen gebaut wurden, daß ihre Reservoirs in 50 oder 75 Jahren mit Schlick angefüllt sein würden und durch neue kostspielige Stahl- und Betonbauten ersetzt werden müßten.

Das Bewässerungssystem, das durch diese Dämme versorgt wird, ist nun so hochentwickelt, daß in Pakistan der Kampf gegen die Salzhaltigkeit mit Hilfe von Computern geführt und das Pumpen und die Bewässerung großer Gebiete mit hochentwickelten technologischen Mitteln kontrolliert werden muß. Sollte während eines Krieges oder längerer politischer Streitigkeiten irgend etwas versagen, dann wären die meisten pakistanischen Bauern ohne Wasserversorgung.

Die durch die Salzhaltigkeit drohende Gefahr ist eine der schlimmsten, der die Nahrungsmittelproduktion der Welt gegenübersteht, da die Zunahme der künstlich bewässerten Gebiete in der Welt — in den vergangenen 20 Jahren belief sie sich auf 3 Prozent pro Jahr — der Hauptgrund dafür ist, daß die Lebensmittelproduktion sich in kleinen Vorstufen vor dem Bevölkerungswachstum bewahrt hat (gegen-

wärtig beträgt er jährlich 1,9 Prozent in der Welt).

Die gesamte künstlich bewässerte Fläche der Welt ist zwischen 1800 und 1900 von 8 Millionen auf 40 Millionen Hektar angestiegen, von 1900 bis 1950 auf 105 Millionen und dann auf 180 Millionen im Jahre 1970. Die meisten Experten stimmen darin überein, daß die künstlich bewässerten Gebiete in der Welt von 1976 bis zum Jahr 2000 jährlich nicht mehr als ein Prozent zunehmen können. Und da 15 bis 20 Prozent gefährdet, in Mitleidenschaft gezogen oder durch Salzhaltigkeit zerstört sind, könnte die Zahl der künstlich bewässerten Anbaugelände sogar sinken.

Erik Eckholm beschreibt in seinem Buch mit dem so passenden Titel *Losing Ground* (Wir verlieren an Boden), auch auf andere Weise große Gebiete fruchtbaren Landes zugrunde gerichtet werden. Warnend weist er darauf hin, daß ein anderes Gebiet verschluckt werden könnte, wie das in den Vereinigten Staaten in den dreißiger Jahren der vierziger Jahre, die Welt zu speisen, nichts zum Bodenschutz mitgenommen wird. Er erklärt, daß ein Bodennutzungsplan des ehemaligen sowjetischen Ministerpräsidenten Nikita S. Chruschtschow fehlerhaft war, weil nicht tief genug gepflügt und der Boden nicht eine Zeitlang brachgelegt wurde.

Er berichtet, daß die Sahara nicht nur zum Süden, sondern auch zum Norden hin ausbreitet. Die Wüste verschlingt jedes Jahr in Marokko, Algerien, Tunesien und Libyen 100 000 Hektar Land, was die algerische Armee zum Versuch bewogen hat, einen 1.600 Kilometer langen Streifen durch das Land mit Bäumen zu bepflanzten.

Richard Critchfield, ehemaliger Mitarbeiter des Washington Star, hat kürzlich aufgrund einer aus einer Stiftung erhaltenen Subvention einige Jahre in Asien und Afrika gelebt und die Lage der auf dem Lande lebenden Armen studiert und darüber berichtet.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## Faire de son mieux

Ceux d'entre nous qui aiment les compétitions sportives et autres activités, en tant que participants ou en spectateurs, savent que les performances elles-mêmes ne représentent qu'une petite partie du grand effort nécessaire pour se préparer à participer à l'événement.

Il est de même de l'existence quotidienne. Ceux qui s'efforcent de faire de leur mieux dans tout ce qu'ils entreprennent connaissent la discipline et la récompense d'un progrès individuel qui provient d'un travail bien effectué. Briser les limitations du sens matériel et s'élever au-dessus de celles-ci, atteindre à la compréhension de la perfection de l'homme en tant qu'enfant de Dieu, c'est là la base de tout effort juste. C'est dans la supériorité quotidienne de prouver la supériorité de Dieu sur le mal que cet effort se manifeste.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées. »

En dépit des apparences extérieures, il y a en chaque homme, femme et enfant, le désir de faire ce qui est juste. Le fondement de ce désir est le fait que l'homme réel est déjà aussi juste que l'est Dieu, puisque l'homme est l'image spirituelle,

parfaite — le reflet — de Dieu. Le premier chapitre de la Bible révèle ce fait. Après avoir déclaré que Dieu fit l'homme à Son image et créa toutes choses, le récit se termine par ces mots : « Dieu vit tout ce qu'il avait fait et voici, cela était très bon. » Ceci est la vérité concernant l'homme réel et l'univers spirituel et réel.

Mais qu'en est-il du concept physique et matériel de l'homme et de l'univers, qui comprend le mal, l'apathie, les restrictions, les échecs ? Ce sont les faux concepts de l'homme. La croyance à un univers de matière donne de la réalité au mal. L'humanité doit vaincre et prouver la fausseté de la matière et reconnaître et démontrer la totalité de Dieu, qui est entièrement bon, Christ-puissant.

En Science Chrétienne le but est de connaître notre réelle identité spirituelle en tant qu'enfants de Dieu et de vivre en conformité avec ce but. Le concept spirituel correct de l'homme permet à Christ Jésus de guérir les malades, de réformer les pécheurs, de ressusciter les morts.

Le seul adversaire de la croissance spirituelle est le penser matériel. L'effort qui consiste à acquiescer consciemment chaque jour une plus grande mesure de la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme est constitué d'instants de prière et de consécration sincères. Nous éprouons ainsi, pas à pas, la joie qui vient de l'obéissance à l'injonction : « Efforce-toi de te présenter devant Dieu comme un homme éprouvé, un ouvrier qui n'a point à rougir, qui dispense droitemment la parole de la vérité. » Cette acceptation de notre véritable moi spirituel constitue la récompense que nul ne peut nous enlever.

\* Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 261; \* Genèse 1:31; \* II Timothée 3:15.

\* Christian Science, prononcer "kristyenn" "kristyenn".

La traduction française de l'œuvre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander : Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

## Unser Bestes tun

Diejenigen unter uns, die als Teilnehmer oder als Zuschauer an Sportwettbewerben und ähnlichen Aktivitäten Freude haben, wissen, daß die eigentlichen Darbietungen nur wenig von der großen Anstrengung zeigen, die mit der Vorbereitung für die Teilnahme an einer Veranstaltung verbunden ist.

Ebenso ist es im täglichen Leben. Diejenigen, die in allem ihr Bestes zu tun suchen, können die Disziplin und den Lohn individuellen Fortschritts, den eine gut vollbrachte Arbeit mit sich bringt. Die Begrenzungen des materiellen Sinnes zu brechen und sich über sie zu erheben, das Verständnis von der Vollkommenheit des Menschen als Gottes Kind zu erreichen, das ist die Grundlage für jedes rechte Bemühen. Auf ihr beruht unser tägliches Streben, die Überlegenheit des Guten über das Böse zu beweisen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Halte das Denken beständig auf das Dauernde, das Gute und das Wahre gerichtet, dann wirst du das Dauernde, das Gute und das Wahre in dem Verhältnis erleben, wie es deine Gedanken beschäftigt.“

Ungeachtet des äußeren Anscheins existiert in jedem Mann, jeder Frau und jedem Kind der Wunsch, recht zu handeln. Der Grund hierfür ist, daß der wirkliche Mensch schon so recht ist wie Gott, denn der Mensch ist das vollkommene, geistige Bild — die Widerspiegelung — Gottes. Das erste Kapitel der Bibel enthüllt dies. Nachdem der Bericht erklärt, daß Gott den Menschen zu seinem Bild und alle Dinge geschaffen hat, schließt er mit den Worten: „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe, es war sehr gut.“ Dies ist die Wahrheit über den wirklichen Menschen und das wirkliche, geistige Universum.

Wie aber steht es dann mit dem materiellen, physischen Bild vom Menschen und vom Universum, das das Böse, die

Teilnahmslosigkeit, die Beschränkungen, die Mißerfolge einschließt? Sie sind falsche Begriffe vom Menschen. Der Glaube an ein aus Materie bestehendes Universum gibt dem Bösen Wirklichkeit. Die Menschen müssen die Falschheit der Materie überwinden und beweisen, und sie müssen die Allheit Gottes, der ganz und gar gut und allmächtig ist, erkennen und demonstrieren.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist es unser Ziel, unsere wirkliche, geistige Identität als Kind Gottes zu verstehen und demontoprechend zu leben. Die richtige, geistige Auffassung vom Menschen ermöglicht es Christus Jesus, die Kranken zu heilen, die Sünder umzuwandeln und die Toten zu erwecken.

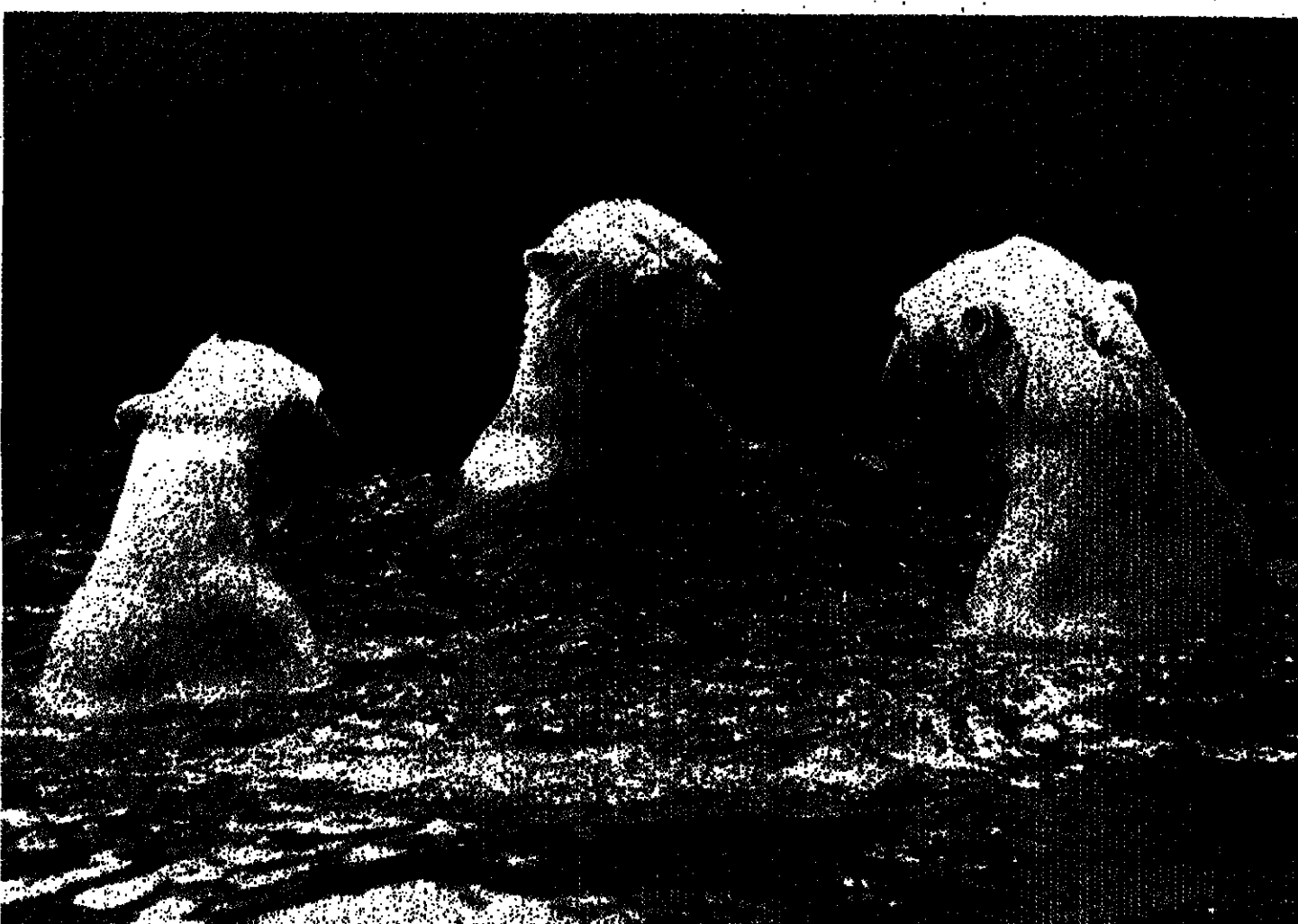
Das einzige Hindernis für geistiges Wachstum ist eine materielle Gesinnung. Das bewußte Bemühen, täglich mehr von dem geistigen Verständnis von Gott und dem Menschen zu erlangen, besteht aus Augenblicken ernsthaften Beliebens und der Hingabe. So gewinnen wir Schritt für Schritt die Freude, die im Gehorsam gegen die Ermahnung zu finden ist: „Beflechte dich, vor Gott dich zu zeigen als einen rechtschaffenen und unsträflichen Arbeiter, der da recht ausstellt das Wort der Wahrheit.“ Diese Erkenntnis unseres wahren, geistigen Selbst ist der Lohn, den uns niemand nehmen kann.

\* Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 261; \* I. Mose 1:31; \* II. Timotheus 3:15.

\* Christian Science, sprich: "kristyenn" "kristyenn".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesestunden der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

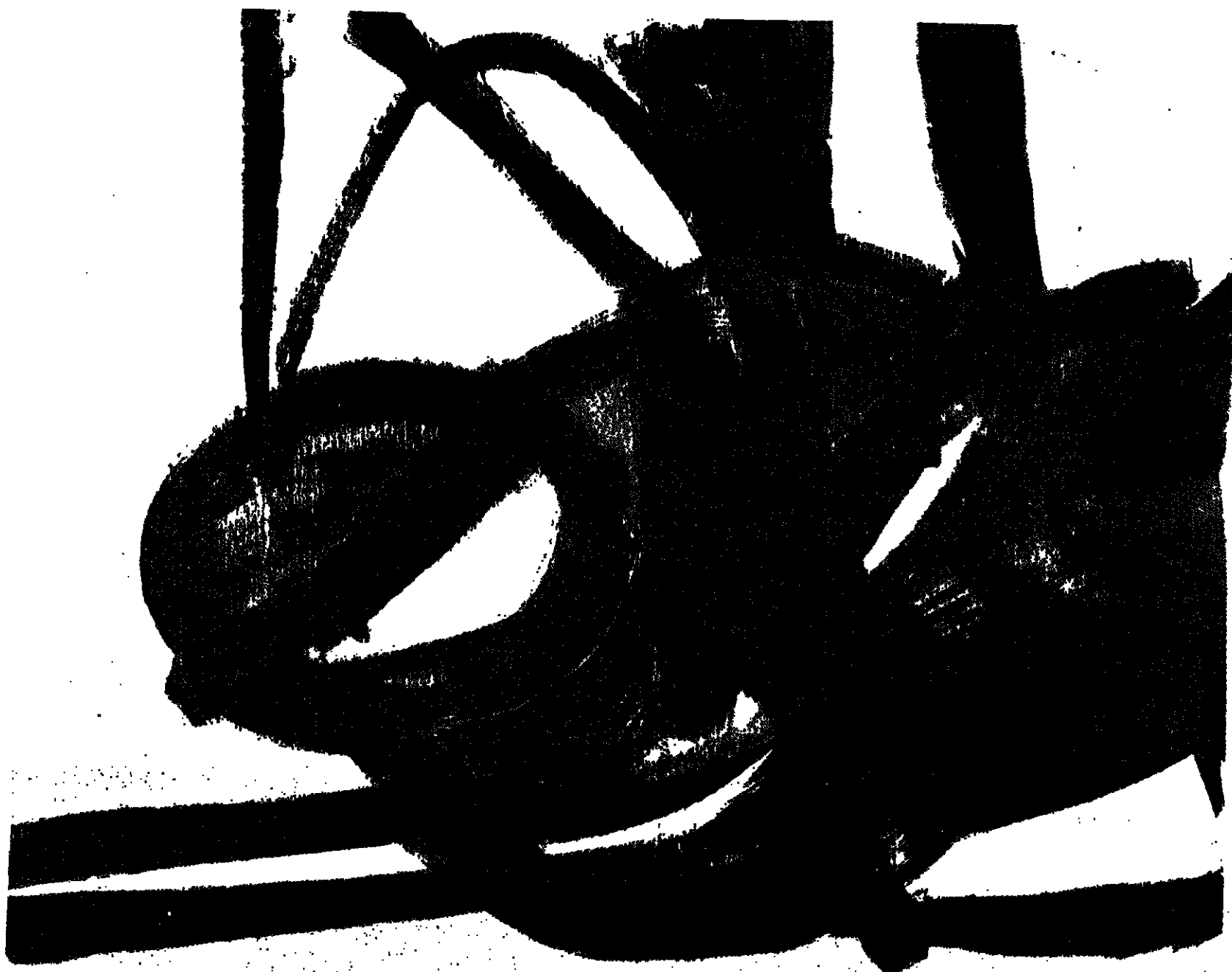
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In the midst of a West German heat wave three polar bears play it cool

By Sven Simon





"Chief" 1950: Oil on canvas by Franz Kline

Courtesy of The Museum of Modern Art, New York

## A heroic jump into the positive

### Notation for novices

Now there is, pray observe, a modesty of utterance that becomes, most sweetly, those who see farthest.

The over-proclaimed — with its firecracker dazzle so instantly diminishing lantern or candle — is usually what afterwards leaves on the air that faintly acrid smell of deception.

Doris Peol

It might be revealing to first approach this black and white abstract painting by saying what it isn't.

It isn't lifeless. It isn't remote from the artist's hand. It isn't a repetitive pattern. It isn't flabby. It doesn't consist of an accumulation of little forms. It isn't timid. It doesn't retreat from the viewer. It isn't painstaking — but neither is it lacking in thoughtfulness. It isn't showy. It isn't the evidence of manual dexterity. It isn't small.

"Heroic" — to jump into the positive — is the adjective applied to the kind of American painting of the 1950's to which Kline's work belongs. No doubt twenty-six years later it is necessary to use quotation marks around that "heroic" — or whistle faintly. But not when it was painted. Listen to Robert Goldwater (actually writing in 1967) discussing Kline:

"Kline . . . belongs entirely to the heroic period of abstract expressionism and its most searching, questioning years. . . . After all analysis, one returns to the amazing energy and certitude of these compositions. They confront us with an image of directed movement through an expanding space, of

strength under control, of optimistic struggle of an entirely unsentimental 'grace under pressure.' We like to think that these qualities, and their direct ingenious expression are characteristically American."

"Chief," which comes at the outset of Kline's mature style, in 1950, grasps these characteristics with both hands. It is a large-scale form which seems to turn and grow. It impels attention and outfaces the belittling eye. Its exuberance magnificently compounds itself, allowing a considerable degree of structure (but nothing static) and freedom (but nothing amorphous). The dynamism is partly the result of its paint-forces leaping and surging, and partly of the ultimate contrast of white with black. Kline by no means prevents the seeing of this in terms of darkness and light — but the result is not some kind of symbolism; nor can it be said to be brutish or threatening: it is an intensely vigorous interplay of brilliant space and rigorous form.

Within the self-defining terms of painting, heroic does not after all seem too strong a word.

Christopher Andreas

### One sunflower

One straight young sunflower stands above my garden world, its petals above coronal fires in a celestial swirl.

Swaying in orbit with the slight wind, it calls yellow, yellow to all possible planets. I watch it here

on the parched grass, needing its energy requiring its light; having only gold or its equivalent, to give. O, sunflower,

send your staunch strength to me alone here in this unkempt garden. Sun above, fling forth your healing light to me below.

Willie Ebor

## The form of goodness

There is something we can always be doing without reference to how good or how bad the age is. There is at least so much good in the world that it admits of form and the making of form. And not only admits of it, but calls for it. We people are thrust forward out of the suggestions of form in the rolling clouds of nature. In us nature reaches its height of form and through us exceeds itself. When in doubt there is always form for us to go on with. Anyone who has achieved the least form to be sure of it, is lost to the larger excruciations. I think it must stroke faith the right way. The artist, the poet, might be expected to be the most aware of such assurance, but it is really everybody's sanity to feel it and live by it. Fortunately, too, no forms are more engrossing, gratifying, comforting, staying, than those lesser ones we throw off like vortex rings of smoke, all our individual enterprise and needing nobody's cooperation: a basket, a letter, a garden, a room, an idea, a picture, a poem.

Robert Frost

Excerpted from "The Amherst Student" by Robert Frost. Atlantic Monthly ©April, 1974.

## O, conventions!

The conventions are slowly dying, one by one: and if those of us who liked dressing for dinner in the jungle watch their passing with a nostalgic pang, the honest heart cannot but rejoice. There was a lot of hypocrisy about doing the right thing at the right time with the right implements and in the right clothes. For instance, in my youth everybody donned church-going clothes on Sunday, regardless of whether or not they had any intention of going to church. Even atheists did this. Nowadays you can go straight from the garden to a church service (including a wedding) in denim and a T shirt, and nobody but a very starchy great-grandmother will frown.

I wish someone would write a history of conventions: they are so odd. Whence do they stem? What makes them suddenly change? I am thinking at this particular moment of hats. When my grandfather was a young man and he went to call on a lady, say at teatime, he would take his hat into the drawingroom with him, and park it under his chair, his elegant grey suede gloves hanging over its rim. It is easy to see why this convention died. There are no teatimes, no top hats, no drawingrooms, no chairs with a clearance of more than two inches, and next to no ladies.

All the same, in rather obscure unsophisticated places there are still men who, if they

happen to be wearing a hat (which is very unlikely) raise it on meeting and parting from a woman. What interests me is who decided, when, and where, that it was a mark of courtesy to bare the head? What is there so rude about a hat?

Another curious convention, followed slavishly by all good Europeans, is eating asparagus with one's fingers. With the exception of soup, you could not find a food less suited to manhandling, but although our American cousins have devised a special implement with which to guide this delectable vegetable into the face, the English consider it *intra dig* to use it. We may teach our children to sit up straight and keep their tongues inside their mouths, but it is impossible to get a finger-steered asparagus between the teeth without first bending the body, then twisting the head, then flicking out the tongue, ophidian-wise. A stick of asparagus, with its green head drooping and rivulets of butter coursing down its stem and on down the arm is a severe test for even the most conventional of us.

But will we give it up? We will not. We are determined, as are people who will not use fish knives, to make life as difficult as possible. Why?

Virginia Graham

### Season of elements

The season has arrived to give to rain and wind the speaking of all ancient grief. . . . of old emotions; then, with every leaf eased from its pact with time, take stock again of fundamentals, stripped and starkly brief. And thus brought back to source — to inmost grain of seeded spark and purpose, where no thief named ego may blow up (or out) the light held in these roots of reason — I may find, by clocks of contrast, why all outward flight returns to inner base; why moon and mind and coins must have two sides; why day and night succeed each other, with each one inclined to be the best by choice of present sight. And joy will hold, with sorrow all consigned.

Bonnie May Melody

The Monitor's religious article

## Doing one's best

Those of us who enjoy competitive sports and other activities, either as participants or spectators, know that the actual performances show only a little of the great effort involved in preparing for participation in an event.

The same applies in day-to-day living. Those who strive to do their best in everything they do know the discipline and the reward of individual progress in a job well done. To break the limitations of material sense and to rise above them, to reach the understanding of man's perfection as the child of God, is the basis for right endeavor of every kind. It is found in the everyday determination to prove the supremacy of good over evil.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "I hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Regardless of outward evidence there is in every man, woman, and child the desire to do right. The basis for this is that the real man is already as right as God, for man is the perfect, spiritual image — the reflection — of God. The first chapter in the Bible reveals this. After the record states that God made man in his own image and created all things, it closes with the words "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." This is the truth of the real man and the real, spiritual universe.

But what about the material, physical view of man and the universe, which includes the evil, the apathy, the restrictions, the failures? These are false concepts of man. The belief in a matter universe gives reality to evil. Mankind must overcome and prove the falsity of matter and recognize and demonstrate the allness of God, who is all good, all powerful.

In Christian Science the goal is to know our real, spiritual identity as children of God and live accordingly. The correct, spiritual view

of man enabled Christ Jesus to heal the sick, reform sinners, raise the dead.

The only opponent to spiritual growth is material-mindedness. The conscious effort to gain, each day, more of the spiritual understanding of God and man is made up of moments of earnest prayer and dedication. Thus we gain, step by step, the joy of obedience to the admonition "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." This recognition of our true, spiritual selfhood is the reward that no one can take from us.

\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261; \*\*Genesis 1:31; †1 Timothy 2:15.

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### BIBLE VERSE

And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work.

(I Corinthians 9:8)

### Ambivalence

White crepe clouds in a satinsky  
invite the settings in me.  
Schedules, deadlines, and routines  
Deny the invitation.

Yellow butterflies tease me  
And beg me to follow.  
I could go for a walk,  
But I must be back by three.

Structured emotion, contrived.  
Responses, and rationed time  
Preclude youthful pastimes,  
Still there is the chance.

Elizabeth Patton



# OPINION AND...

## Games superpowers play

By Russell Brines

The diplomatic reconciliation of India and China probably will greatly complicate the already tangled geopolitics of South Asia. The giant neighbors have agreed to exchange ambassadors for the first time since 1962 and are in process of doing so now. Theoretically, this will end a long period of mutual hostility, and surface tensions should subside. But the diplomatic move itself is part of a deadly half-secret geopolitical struggle and is bound to intensify it. The issues are complex but basically they involve political power over the Indian Ocean and the principal states bordering it.

The geopolitical conflict was set off by the episode that caused the Sino-Indian rupture — a bit-and-run invasion of Assam, eastern India, by sizable Chinese armies in October, 1962. The Chinese withdrew from an unchallenged foothold within India under circumstances suggesting that the invasion was designed primarily to intimidate the world's largest nonaligned power.

The humbled and frightened Indians were thrown into a totally new orbit. They abandoned political and military defenselessness for massive rearmament and political aggressiveness. The Soviet Union, flowing into the vacuum, provided the arms to make India a military powerhouse. In the wars of 1965 and 1971, the Indian Army reduced its once-feared enemy, Pakistan, to a truncated no-man's-land, but New Delhi still went on to become Asia's only noncommunist nuclear power.

Today, the subcontinent is a major skirmish line in the global Sino-Soviet cold war. India has become a *de facto* ally in the relentless Soviet drive toward eastern Asia through the Indian Ocean. The Chinese, believing themselves to be the ultimate target, are trying to block the Soviets at every point. China is Pakistan's principal protector and may assume that role in Bangladesh, which has become distrustful of India, the midwife who brought it into the independent world. Behind the scenes, Moscow-controlled Indian communists provide invaluable support for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's "democratic dictatorship." Chinese-influenced communists furnish the most threatening opposition, whenever their leaders escape jail.

In this situation, India has sought unsuccessfully for several years to restore full relations with China. One apparent purpose is to checkmate growing Chinese influence along the eastern flank and in the Kingdom of Nepal, on the northern border. Another may well be that the proud Indians are trying to counterbalance Moscow's demanding embrace, even though they tempered the overture to Peking with a new treaty greatly expanding Indo-Soviet trade.

Peking's acceptance suggests that breaking the Indo-Soviet connection is a major motive. The new government of Premier Hua Kuo-feng has little else to gain from a diplomatic shift which may further arouse the so-called Chinese radicals who, in effect, are demanding a return to isolationism. Despite their internal troubles, the Chinese have been busily involved in combating Soviet expansionist efforts.

Formal relations with India will only serve as a facade for heightened backstage pressures throughout the subcontinent, as New Delhi well knows. Pakistan, meanwhile, probably will be thrust more deeply into the Muslim world toward which it turned sharply after the 1971 defeat. The Pakistanis believe the Indo-Soviet coalition is determined to destroy their nation and are trying to create a visible counteralliance of Muslim powers, grouped around the expanding might of Iran.

The United States, with a vital stake in this conflict, apparently has been dealt out of the game, except in Iran, by congressional restraints and India's surface anti-Americanism. But all of the players, except the Soviet Union, depend upon American power to protect their intrigues by restraining the Soviet Union from overt adventurism.

Richard Strout

## America's tricentennial — a look ahead

As the United States puts the second 100-year candle on its birthday cake, it seems inevitable that an even more challenging future lies ahead before it lights the third.

National problems will become global; critical decisions will be made that, as always, are only dimly perceived as critical at the time. Awesome difficulties loom.

Meanwhile, the humdrum tasks of commonplace people will continue and will sustain the life of the republic, as they have in the past.

At each of America's previous landmarks, people discerned problems that sooner or later had to be faced. But facing them was another matter. Thomas Jefferson put a phillippe against slavery into the first draft of the Declaration of Independence; it was thrown out. It took the Civil War to settle the matter.

In 1876, in the Grant administration, a recession emphasized the need of a central banking system and a curb on lawless corporations. But it took half-a-dozen more panics to get the Federal Reserve system enacted, and the anti-trust law passed in the next century. Today, world problems do not come by ones or twos; sometimes it looks like a fire storm of crises ahead. Middle-age citizens silently rejoice that their children, not they, must face them: it sometimes takes all their resources merely to find a parking place downtown.

Three problems most concern futurologists: the population explosion; possible environmental deterioration; nuclear war.

**POPULATION**  
The number of people on earth — presently 4 billion — will double at present rates in 30 years. Then, if unchecked, it will double at faster rates, so that theoretically by A.D. 2076 it would be 40 billion. But Lester R. Brown, former administrator of the International Development Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and now head of the nonprofit World Watch Institute, says that is absurd; space-age Earth can't accommodate so many passengers.

The President's Science Advisory Panel on World Food Supply (1967) reported that malnutrition already affects 60 percent of the population of underdeveloped nations; a committee of the National Research Council in a report, "Population and Food" (1976), hints that world population will level off (by war or famine) at not more than 10 billion. "In the long run, attainment of an average rate of increase very close to zero is inevitable."

The issue is hotly debated. It is noted that the global birthrate is already coming down, particularly in urbanized, industrial countries and in authoritarian China by social pressure.

How to feed the newcomers? The prospects for expanding food supplies depend on economic, ecological, and technological factors. Present food sources can be expanded and stretched. But nearly every change requires

expansion elsewhere; the so-called "green revolution" (development of strains of higher-yielding grains) required more fertilizer, more machines, more fuel, chemicals, and energy. A generation ago, Western Europe was the only food-importing region; today, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe (including the Soviet Union) are net grain importers. Virtually the entire world depends on North American (Canadian, U.S.) food exports. Population and food are problem No. 1 for America's century No. 3.

**ENVIRONMENT**  
Global energy consumption increases about 4 percent a year and doubles every 18 years, according to one computation. Industrial production grows around 7 percent a year and doubles every 10 years.

"If this trend were to continue for 50 years," Stewart Udall, former secretary of the Interior, declares, "raw-material demands would double five times and require a volume of resource extraction 30 times greater than the present demands of affluent countries." By A.D. 2076 this would be multiplied again. Already some critical materials are short, he says, and there is no evidence that the world's supplies are limitless.

In George Washington's day, virtually all taxpayers were farmers and self-employed; 100 years later, most still were self-employed. It is no longer. The feeling of the inevitability of technological progress continues; people move into cities where 39 percent of the population is now located. A 50 percent figure is expected by A.D. 2000.

Technology still brilliantly raises living standards for the fortunate industrial countries, but exacts a price. Not only has social life changed, but technology now challenges earth, air, and water resources. Certainly with a potential of 40 billion people, and with a potential of output increased 1,000 times, the United States will be celebrating its tricentenary in A.D. 2076 on a busy little planet. Some environmentalists argue that the tolerance of the atmosphere for heat absorption will be reached by that time, with inevitable climate changes. So that is problem No. 2 for the third century.

**NUCLEAR WAR**  
Social changes like those forecast bring global strains on political institutions, and some wonder if the United States can maintain its present industrial superiority. The story of the next 100 years may depend on whether America yields its supremacy gracefully or grudgingly.

America spends around \$80 billion a year for the military (not including veterans' pensions and the like). According to one estimate (Ruth Leger Sivard, "World Military and Social Expenditures, 1974") worldwide national military expenditures in 1972 were around \$226 billions — and this is probably conservative. One guess is that the United States has 11,000 nuclear warheads and Russia considerably less. A

single H-bomb, according to Hans A. Bethe ("The Hydrogen Bomb II") releases 11 times the energy of the Hiroshima bomb, a 10-mile radius of destruction of buildings, perhaps 20 miles of life. One bomb, according to this estimate, could wipe out Chicago in a single flash.

**'Common sense will prevail'**  
Nothing like this will ever happen, experts feel, nor will individual nuclear blackmail be permitted — the consequences are so dire that common sense will prevail. It is even argued that this is a hopeful factor: all of peace-through-terror obtains already, in argue, between nuclear powers. No nation ever dare, they contend, to use the bomb in these three problems most frequently mentioned for the United States and humankind in the next 100 years. How will the country respond?

History shows that America never reaches for and supports strong leadership in time of strain: Lincoln stretched the constitution in his day, for example, again in 1932 depression, Franklin Delano Roosevelt asserted extraordinary power.

If America's third century is one of less the same pressures for strong government, social restraint could occasionally be powerful. Already in modern times, the swift force change is visible; the middle-age generation complains of a partial failure to pass on its values to its children.

**Questioning going on**  
Basic attitudes may change in the next years; a widespread questioning of the liberality of "progress" is now going on, and there is a widespread feeling of not being in control of things.

Management-consultant Stephen Rose sees certain signs of so-called Future Shock — social dislocation, rootlessness, alienation, fashion, sensory overload. "He does not" them too seriously, however. Basically he believes (as do most observers) that, given it, America can cope.

What is the reason for the belief? Did he ahead that the brave men in Carpenters Hall in 1776 never conceived — that the generation of President Grant, opening Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876 (with Pedro, Emperor of Brazil), never imagined.

But dangers laid ahead, too, when the flower crossed the Atlantic; when people climbed the Alleghenians; when covered wagons tolled to the Pacific. They followed a path. So do their descendants, hardly realizing it. They are and so imaginative that they can even visualize defeat.

Not only the leaders must carry this country through its perils — the plutonium era — must the humdrum courage of everyday people doing commonplace things. Shocks of the future may disturb them, but will not destroy their domestic diurnities.

Roscoe Drummond

## UNESCO—tool of news censorshipship

Better face it. The evidence is conclusive that UNESCO, the economic and cultural arm of the United Nations, is in the destructive grip of an alliance of "third-world" and communist countries.

The purposes of this alliance are not in the open. They are:

"To reverse the role of UNESCO, whose mandate was to help to expand the free flow of news and information across frontiers and within member nations."

To use UNESCO as a tool to restrict the flow of news and information in every way it can.

This third-world communist alliance has the votes and it is using them to accomplish just that.

It has been at it for some time. A few years ago the Soviet Union and its allies used UNESCO as the seed-bed to sprout a treaty which would, through the UN, legalize worldwide censorship of television by satellite. This

scheme is not abandoned, just temporarily on the shelf.

Now a major new move is being made, under the aegis of UNESCO, to justify government restriction of the flow of information by regimes whose own governments live by thought control. It will emerge at the ministerial regional meeting of UNESCO opening in Costa Rica July 12.

Fortunately Freedom House, a national, non-partisan organization of Americans seeking to strengthen freedom at home and abroad, is alerting the world — or as many as will listen — to what it describes as "the ominous consequences for the press and its audiences everywhere" by disclosing the substance of the presently suppressed UNESCO position papers which point to what is afoot. (Apparently censorship comes easily to the UNESCO officials.)

I have had the opportunity to examine these documents and their central theme is not subtle; it is more like a blunt instrument. They set out how governments which already apply

thought control to their own people can use means to get wider and fuller control of information to and from their countries and deal with the moral authority of an arm of the United Nations.

They propose all kinds of devices to "the behavior" of the press. They see it as a "portant" but governments "should make sure that the press serves the interests of the governments. They propose that "governments ensure that news agencies are exclusively empowered to disseminate" news the governments deem correct. They talk about "being measured by its ideological content."

What is happening here should not be surprising. The latest annual survey of the state of freedom in the world, prepared by Freedom House, found that currently more than 3 billion persons in 152 nations and territories are living under political conditions of either no freedom or limited freedom.

They are in the process of taking over UNESCO and the United Nations.

# COMMENTARY

## Readers write

### On Caribbean budgets and Mideast tribalism

Due to the temporary grounding, for technical reasons, of planes carrying newspaper mails to Grenada and other islands, your issue of May 31 has only now reached me.

Your Latin America correspondent's story, "Caribbean islands cling like barnacles to Britain," is an accurate summary of the situation in those parts where small islands face the need to decide whether or not to go it alone — except for one statement that has astonished some of us here. Mr. Goodsell alleges that the government of Trinidad and Tobago "props up its northern neighbor Grenada with a multimillion-dollar annual budget support payment." No such luck. Trinidad made a single cash grant to Grenada to help it out of special difficulties arising out of a political upheaval early in 1974. There is no annual budget support.

And I question whether the entire annual budget of this tiny nation of one hundred thousand people could be said to be in the "multimillion dollar" class.


Keith Sheffard

One of the most serious problems in the Middle East situation is the similarity in the behavior of all factions. Each seems willing to commit violence to every other group. Each sees this as different from violence committed against them. Each seems willing to rule others out of an equal share in the government of the area they control. Tribalism of the fanatical sort that persists in the Middle East is out of key with the 20th century.

In the agonies of Reformation and counter-reformation, Europe discovered centuries ago that it is possible to run a successful political economy incorporating people of various beliefs and backgrounds. This is the end I feel the United States should be pursuing — the idea of government with good will extending across peoples of different culture and belief. Simply backing one faction or another is against our heritage, our beliefs as a nation, and the possibility of solving an age-old problem.

Paul O. Williams


## Can a steak & potatoes man learn to love seaweed?



Some experts tell us that one day seaweed—or other such high-protein food—will become mainstays of our diet. They say we may be forced, because of overpopulation and insufficient food supply, to forsake the delicious for the nutritious.

to our food problems. Our crop protection, seed production and other divisions are working with America's farmers to find ways to increase productivity. Through research, we're striving to help feed people both nutritiously and appetizingly.

Helena Chemical. Solving the food supply demands of the future is our concern—and our business.



Melvin Maddocks

## Prometheus's rock and our new role

The dedicated energy-saver, who shall be known henceforth as Holden A. Ohm, has, let's face it, a personality problem. All too often he suffers from a tendency to spell "energy-saver" as "energy-savior."

Holden may be right, but he ought not to be righteous unless he wishes to be no more popular than a speed-trap policeman or an out-of-town umpire — especially with the dedicated energy-waster, the old-time consumer, who shall be known as Burns A. Watt. And does he have a personality problem?

The reader should feel free to picture Holden as being as gaunt as a hungry puritan with fanatical blue eyes (actually he is slightly plump with soft brown eyes). Or to see Burns as loose-lipped, as flabby as a late Roman emperor (he is, in fact, small, wiry, with a wintry little smile). Still, the object in personalizing this policy-issue is not to be cute but to emphasize that saving energy and persuading others to do it (not least of all within one's family) is first and last a problem in human relations — in one-on-one diplomacy.

Here is a kind of etiquette book, a manual of no-nos for the overzealous energy-saver:

For example, Holden should never, never use a wall switch to snap off a light when Burns is alone in a too gloriously lit room, particularly when that room is the bathroom. To be plunged into utter darkness — or even dimness — is to be plunged into a sort of primeval black forest, and Holden must not be surprised if the experience produces all the usual primeval emotions in Burns. A saber-toothed tiger will stalk out of that suddenly darkened cave. Holden will be advised to take himself elsewhere on the double-quick, even if he has to waste a little energy of his own doing so.

If Holden is in a small car — packed, of course, to the sunroof with pools of passengers — or perhaps mysteriously pedaling his bicycle, he should not, at that time by word or gesture, point up the contrast to Burns as Burns, smokily and in heat, bakes his Detroit monster out of his driveway. Such phrases from Holden as, "What are you going to get rid of that gas-guzzling dinosaur?" — spoken loud enough for the neighborhood to hear — are likely to get him and his 10-speed wiped out on the next corner, an event which would cause another civic problem (junk disposal) and be absolutely no help at all.

A third scene: Holden has been putting in a busy energy-saving Saturday, adding to his compost heap and hanging out his washing instead of sending it through the dryer. Burns is burning as he watches from his well-lighted living room — with the TV on, though nobody is looking, and the air-conditioner blasting, though it's barely 75 degrees. Still, Burns is getting the point. He is just about to snap off a switch or two when Holden goes too far. He strolls out with a scythe to attack his lawn.

Now Burns understands why Holden gave up a power mower. But where's the old hand mower? He opens the only window without an air-conditioner to ask. Alas, Holden — will he never learn? — has just been waiting to answer. He discovered, he explains, that he was using almost eight ounces of oil a year to lubricate the hand mower. Waste! Waste!

Burns slams his window shut with a hysterical giggle and throws on a few more switches while opening a couple of hot water taps for good measure. Holden's purism — his silly asceticism — only confirms Burns in his fundamental philosophy: "The individual can really do nothing. Every economy is only the smallest drop in the biggest bucket."

But who hasn't had enough of these shame-and-guilt gambits by Holden, these says-who? plays by Burns? Obviously we have arrived at the Age of Games-Nobody-Wins. Once upon a time Prometheus — who didn't even have a personality problem — tried to give mankind the gift of fire and ended up chained to a rock. Now the gift of fire is being partially taken back, or at least put on a sort of three-to-the-match basis, and once again, not energy but the resentment of its presence (or absence) excites constitutions the predicament.

Life at one level — not the least profound level either — is a comedy of manners, and we may have to become a more civil as well as a materially poorer race in order to avoid that final banal scene, showing beneath one last fading spotlight the great-great-grandchildren of both Holden and Burns bound by one and the same chain to a very, very cold rock called planet earth.